JULY, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3389.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1795.

LEXINGTON, May 12.

For ſeveral weeks paſt the Indians have been ſtealing horſes on our frontiers. From Mill Creek about 17 horſes have been ſtolen: a party was out in purſuit of them when our informant left that quarter.

The Indians ſtole a number of horſes from Clarke county, and it is ſaid that Captain M'Intire, who is ſtationed at Bourbon furnace, went in purſuit of them.

About ten days ago, as two men were riding on the frontiers of Madiſon county, they were fired at by ſix Indians. One of them, by the name of M'Kinney, was inſtantly killed; the other had his horſe ſhot under him, and before he had ridden more than 200 yards the horſe dropped down; he immediately diſentangled himſelf, and got ſafe into the ſettlement. The next day ſome men went out to bury the body, in which were found four bullet holes.

Laſt week the Indians ſtole ſeven horſes from Mann's Lick. A number of the ſpies who had been out on a ſcout, came acroſs their trail, and finding it freſh, purſued and overtook them at the Ohio: they killed 3 of the Indians, wounded one, and retook the horſes which they had ſtolen.

May 19.

Laſt week ſome Indians ſtole horſes from Fort Hamilton—they were purſued by a party to whom the horſes belonged, and traced to the camp, a conſiderable diſtance from the Fort, where only one of the Indians was diſcovered; he was fired on and killed, and the horſes were brought back again to Hamilton.

Laſt Saturday evening three of the priſoners effected their eſcape from the priſon of this town—two of them were taken and ſafely lodged in jail.—But the other, named Boyd, a noted offender, who was to have been hanged the 29th inſtant for murder, has not ſince been heard of. It is to be hoped that the citizens of this ſtate will be active in bringing to juſtice the villain who has at this time eſcaped the puniſhment he ſo juſtly meritted.

May 26.

By a gentleman arrived here a few days ago, we are informed, that about ten days ſince, a party, conſiſting of eight, coming through the Wilderneſs, was fired on by ſome Indians, within a few miles of Waldron's ſtation, by which four of them were inſtantly killed.

By the ſame informant we learn, that in his way through the Wilderneſs, he paſſed ſeveral large parties deſtined for this State.

We have the pleaſure to inform the public, that Boyd, who made his eſcape from our goal on Saturday week, (as mentioned in our laſt) has been apprehended, and ſafely lodged in his old apartment.—The above daring offender is ſo hardened, and of ſo obdurate a diſpoſition, that he ſeems not the leaſt diſconcerted at the awful ſentence pronounced on him.—The day of his execution will be on Friday next, the 29th inſtant.

By letters from Martinſburg, Virginia, we learn, that from the greateſt preparations which are making there by many families, the emigrations from that quarter to this country, this year, will far exceed any calculation we could have made.

By a gentleman arrived here from Limeſtone, we are informed that, during his ſtay of two days, there were ſeven family boats, principally Dutch, ſtopped there, whoſe deſtination was the Falls of the Ohio.

When we conſider the ſituation of this country, its ſalubrious air, and the fertility of its ſoil, we may not be ſurprized at the immenſe number of emigrants which arrive from different parts of the continent.—Through various channels of information, we learn, that the emigrations to this country during the preſent year, will far ſurpaſs that of former years.

The lead mine at Hinckſton, we (learnt from perſons who have ſeen ſome of the ore) is as good, if not of a ſuperior quality to any other they have ſeen; and if properly worked and carried on, will be an undertaking highly advantageous not only to its proprietor, but will be of the moſt eſſential utility to this country.

On Thurſday morning, the 14th inſt. Mr. Maſſey, with a party of about fifty men, who were out on Paint Creek, a branch of the Scioto, fell in with an Indian camp, in which were upwards of thirty Indians, fifteen of whom were warriors, and the remainder women and children. An action commenced, in which one of the white men was killed—the Indians were drove from their camp, and their baggage and horſes fell into the hands of the whites. The party then made for Kentucky, and on Friday morning about day break, one of the centries fired on the Indians, who were endeavouring to take advantage of their ſituation, upon which the Indians returned the fire, when a ſharp action enſued for a few minutes, and the Indians retired before it was light enough for the whites to purſue. During this attack one white man was wounded in the thigh, and two horſes killed. The plunder and horſes taken from the Indians ſold for about £ 150.

A lad that was taken priſoner at the mouth of Scioto in February laſt was with the Indians, and eſcaped to the whites during the action on Thurſday morning—he informs that this party of Indians had received a letter from Gen. Wayne, ordering them to leave that neighbourhood, and come to the treaty, which they poſitively refuſed to comply with—They are of the Shawaneſe tribe.

One of the Indians, in the firſt attack with Major Maſſey, was left dead on the ground, and it being dark in the morning of the ſecond attack, it could not be diſcovered whether any of the Indians were killed or wounded. The Indians fired firſt on Major Maſſey's party.

PITTSBURGH, June 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Grenville to his friend at Pittſburgh, dated May 15, 1795.

"The Indians viſit this place and the poſts advanced, with the greateſt confidence.—The Shawaneſe are ſettling to plant at Fort Wayne, the Delawares at Fort Defiance—and various parties live and hunt in the neighbourhood of Grenville in the utmoſt ſecurity; indeed, if we may judge from appearances, the general tenor of their conduct, ſince they have made overtures for peace, is of ſuch a nature as to encourage the fulleſt expectation of a ſpeedy adjuſtment of all differences ſubſiſting between them and the United States."

We are informed by a perſon of veracity, who arrived here on Tueſday laſt from Fort Waſhington, that the mail boat between Limeſtone and Galliopolis was fired on by the Indians, and that one man was killed, and two dangerouſly wounded.

A number of the jurymen, who were ſummoned to attend the diſtrict court in Philadelphia, have returned home.—We are informed by them that the court is adjourned until October next, then to meet at York Town—that all thoſe againſt whom bills of indictment were found, and who were not tried, are admitted to bail, except James Stewart and —— Wright, both of Allegheny county, who are ſtill confined in the gaol of Philadelphia—that ——— Vegol, of Weſtmoreland county, and John Mitchel, of Waſhington county, were tried, found guilty, and received ſentence to be executed on the 17th inſtant—that at the time they received ſentence, Judge Patterſon addreſſed them in a very pathetic manner, informed them that there was not any hope of their obtaining pardon, and recommended them to make the moſt profitable uſe of the ſhort time they had to live.——*Ye, who were the inſtigators of the robbery of the mail, &c. &c. &c. what ought your feelings to be?*

Camp, M'Farlane's ferry, June 3, 1795.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE term having expired, for which the troops late of this garriſon were engaged, and of conſequence diſbanded by inſtructions from the honourable the Secretary at War, the General thinks it no longer neceſſary to continue the four battallions of militia, which, from motives truly patriotic, embodied themſelves in the four counties of Waſhington, Weſtmoreland, Fayette and Allegheny, for the preſervation of order and good government; he, therefore, with the deepeſt ſenſe of their generous and well directed zeal for the public good, returns them his ſincere thanks, and directs that they return to the reſpective regiments from which they were originally taken, hoping that on all future occaſions they will feel the ſame diſpoſition to attend the calls of their country, which has ſo ſtrongly characterized them on the paſt.

The general has in requeſt from the Preſident, to expreſs his thanks to the officers and ſoldiers of the late militia army, who ſo cheerfully joined the ſtandard of the United States from a principle ſo truly laudable and patriotic.

Married on Monday evening laſt, by the Rev. Mr. Arthur, Mr. Peter January, merchant of Lexington, Kentucky, to Mrs. Margaret Roſs, of this place.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE FOUR WESTERN COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

HAVING obeyed the call of my country in taking the command of the patriotic militia army lately ſtationed in this country for the ſupport of the laws; and happy to find my continuance amongſt you to be no longer neceſſary for that purpoſe, I feel myſelf conſtrained, before I return to the enjoyments of domeſtic life, to addreſs you in this public manner, and the more ſo, as your proſperity and welfare highly intereſt me. A deſire of being inſtrumental in reſtoring peace and good order to this part of the community impelled me to accept a command in the militia on the late expedition; and the ſame principle induced me to remain with the troops on the Monongahela. To effect the deſign for which we were ſtationed in this quarter, I flatter myſelf I have not intentionally neglected adopting every meaſure which prudence might direct; the object to be obtained was important; and I am happy to obſerve that I experienced the co-operation of thoſe who embodied themſelves for the ſupport of the law.

That an army ſhould be neceſſary to enforce ſubmiſſion to the laws in any part of this country, where laws are framed by the people, is a ſubject of melancholy reflection; it has a tendency to tarniſh our character as republicans, and to leſſen us in the eſtimation of ſurrounding nations. The government of America has hitherto been the admiration of the world, do not, my fellow citizens, by an unconſtitutional oppoſition to its meaſures, endanger its exiſtence or detract from its merit. You have a national as well as an individual character to ſupport, and duty obliges you to preſerve both. Preſerve your reputation as a branch of the federal union, by paying a due reſpect to its laws, and by cheerfully contributing to its ſupport; as one great inducement to this end, conſider that law in this country is not an arbitrary act, but the will of a majority, and that this will, if we wiſh to preſerve a regular government, muſt be the governing principle. Is it not infinitely better to acquieſce in the meaſures of government, though ſome of them may bear a little hard upon us, than by oppoſing them diſcover a diſpoſition deſtructive of all government?

Many who are enemies of government, but who call themſelves the friends of the people, will attempt to impoſe their opinions upon you, and thereby endeavour to excite diſcontent and inſurrection—Patriotiſm is ever in their mouths, whilſt the ſpirit of the incendiary actuates their hearts. As you value domeſtic peace or public tranquility liſten not to their ſpecious declamation.——From experience learn wiſdom, place no confidence in them—they will lead you to deſtruction, *and in the time of trouble they will forſake you.*

You, my fellow citizens, muſt alſo be ſenſible how valuable the bleſſings of peace and good government are to individuals as well as to ſociety. To procure them no endeavours ſhould be wanting—The advantages reſulting from them will amply compenſate for the trouble of acquiring them—how pleaſing the reflection, that by a conduct worthy of us as men and chriſtians our common country enjoys peace and proſperity; and that each man lives undiſturbed under his own vine and fig-tree. Should my reſidence amongſt you have contributed in the ſmalleſt degree to this deſirable end, it will be a ſource of ſelf congratulation, and ſhall ever be conſidered as amongſt the happieſt events of my life.

With a heart ſtrongly intereſted for your welfare, I now, my fellow citizens, bid you farewell, recommending you to the direction of an All-wiſe Providence, who ruleth the nations according to his pleaſure. DANIEL MORGAN.

NORFOLK, June 20.

On Thurſday evening arrived in town in the ſloop Greenwich, Capt. Edmonds, from Newport, Rhode-Iſland, a gentleman, paſſenger in the brig Betſey, from Bourdeaux. By him we learn, that the brig Betſey, Capt. Beſs, and the brig Molly, Capt. Meſſard, ſailed from Bourdeaux about the 3d of May, both loaded with wine, and bound to Philadelphia; that on Monday laſt, the 15th inſt. being 45 miles E. by N. of Cape Henlopen, and in 58 fathom water, was captured by the pilot boat ſchooner Thetis, (formerly the York pilot boat) Captain Hutchins, mounting 6 guns and ſent off to Bermuda. Shortly afterwards they ſpoke the ſhip Greenwich, bound in here, on board of whom they put the above gentleman.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſchooner Roſe, Capt. Bunberry, 24 days from Tobago; by this veſſel we learn, that at St. Lucie all the iſland is in poſſeſſion of the French, except the principal town of St. Lucie. At Grenada the Engliſh have got the upper hand; the Charibs have been brought to reflection; and have acknowledged that they were inſtigated to their late proceedings by the French inhabitants reſident on the iſland.—At Tobago all was perfectly tranquil; no appearance there ever of the exiſtence of a war; there were upwards of fifty privateers out from Guadaloupe, many of which had been ſucceſsful. Flour was ſelling at Tobago at 12 and 13 dollars per barrel, beef and pork nearly the ſame. Spoke nothing on the paſſage but a veſſel bound for Charleſton.

WINCHESTER. June 22.

Copy of a letter from Major Doyle, commanding at Fort Maſſac, to General Robertſon.

Fort Maſſac, May 2, 1795.

"SIR,

"I have ſcarce time to inform you of a very unfortunate circumſtance that happened on the 29th ult. to a certain Mr. Chew, who had lately left New Madrid, with an intention to become an inhabitant of the South Weſtern Territory. He left this garriſon in the morning—in the evening, I was informed by a boat from Poſt Vicennes, of a pirogue being on ſhore, with a number of bark canoes round it. I ordered a command to the ſpot inſtantly, to recover every viſible property, and to bring the body of Mr. Chew to the garriſon, which was effected without delay. His body was barbarouſly mangled—ſeveral of his negroes were found killed near the place, and one white man. He paſſed this garriſon with eleven negroes and four white men. The

bearer will inform you how little time he allowed me to write to you.

" Your obedient ſervant,

" EDWARD DOYLE.

Brigadier General Robertſon,
Mero Diſtrict."

P. S. The perſon mentioned in the above letter was Col. Samuel T. Chew, Maryland. He was killed upon the ſouth bank of the Ohio, between the mouths of the rivers Teneſſee and Cumberland.

BALTIMORE, June 25.

Arrived yeſterday, ſchooner Sally, Capt. Hughes, 7 days from Savannah. Spoke no veſſels on his paſſage—nor ſaw any in the offing.

Capt. Hughes has obligingly furniſhed us with a few late Savannah papers, from which the following pleaſing intelligence is extracted.

Savannah, June 11.

Friday laſt 58 of the head men and warriors of the Creek nation of Indians, amongſt whom are the Mad Dog and the White Lieutenant, arrived here. They were accompanied from Beard's Bluff by James Seagrove, Eſq; ſuperintendant of Indian affairs, and Captain Jones's troop of horſe. At their entrance into town they were received by Capt. Robertſon's company of artillery, Capt. Moore's light infantry company, and Capt. Young's company of militia, who, with the troop of horſe, eſcorted them to their quarters at Yamacraw. On Monday they received a talk from his excellency the Governor at the Filature. They appear to be very well ſatisfied with the friendly reception they have met with from the inhabitants in general. They brought in with them a white woman, named Williams, who had been ſome time priſoner in the nation, and 21 negroes, who were delivered to their owners, in Liberty county.

BOSTON, June 22.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

By the Governor,

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas it has been repreſented to me, that a number of perſons unknown, did the laſt night riotouſly and tumultuouſly aſſemble in the town of Boſton, and with force and violence did burn a veſſel, named the Betſey, of St. Croix, lying at the long wharf, in the ſaid Boſton, and deſtroyed the cargoe then on board.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of the council, to iſſue this proclamation; Hereby requiring all magiſtrates, ſheriffs and conſtables; and I do alſo recommend to every good citizen of this commonwealth, that they uſe their utmoſt endeavours for diſcovering, apprehending and bringing to juſtice any, and all perſons concerned in this unlawful and dangerous proceeding—ſo that he or they may be dealt with according to law,

Given at the council chamber in Boſton, this 21ſt day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, and in the nineteenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Atteſt.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

June 24.

UNWARRANTABLE PROCEEDINGS.

(FACTS.)

To record any tranſaction which reflects diſgrace upon our fellow citizens is a very diſagreeable taſk—But ſilently to paſs over the unlawful proceedings on *Saturday* night, would argue a groſs deficiency of duty. Its riſe and progreſs we ſhall endeavour to narrate with juſtice and impartiality. On *Friday* laſt, it was *reported*, that one of the *Bermudian* privateers, which had been among the late depredators on American commerce, had come into the harbour, to water. This roufed the feelings of many; and ſome inconſiderate perſon iſſued a ſhort handbill, calling on the citizens to attend the exhibition at the Long Wharf, of diſmantling a *Bermudian Privateer*. Accordingly a conſiderable number attended; and about nine o'clock on *Saturday* night, attacked the ſloop *Speedwell*, of *Halifax*, from *New Providence*, plundered and cut her maſt, rigging, &c. to pieces; and to complete the buſineſs, about 12 o'clock towed her off into the ſtream, and ſet her on fire; thereby riſking the deſtruction of the ſhipping at anchor, and in fact, the town of *Charleſtown*, to which, the tide being flood, ſhe drifted; and where the alarm bell for fire was rung. However, by the active exertions of ſome of the inhabitants, the blazing hull was towed into a cove, and there burnt to the water's edge. In diſmantling the ſloop, ſome military ſtores were found on board her, which ſerved to exaſperate the rioters, and perhaps provoked them to the lengths they finally went. Theſe, we have aſcertained to be two iron three pounders, two ſwivels, eight muſquets, about 40 charges of ſhot, and 15lb. powder. Theſe were taken on board at *Halifax*, and intended merely, as appears by the declaration of the captain, the clearance, and by the extreme weakneſs of the crew (no more than *four* men) as a defence againſt the gun-boats, and ſmall armed craft, which cruiſe about the *Bermudian* iſlands, and are fitted out at *Charleſtown*. Capt. *Meacher*, who commanded the ſloop, has declared on oath, that he never was concerned in pritateering, or was ever entered in a Britiſh King's ſhip; and has, before Mr. Juſtice *Barrett*, proteſted on oath, that the ſloop *Speedwell* [*mentioned through miſtake to be the Betſey of St. Croix, in the Governor's Proclamation; from the circumſtance of her having, to eſcape privateers, that name on her ſtern*] is owned at *Halifax*, by Mr. *Thomas Fillis*, Merchant, *John Croſkill*, and himſelf, Mariners, all of *Halifax*—That ſhe ſailed from thence about the beginning of *April*, on a trading voyage for *New Providence*, having for his crew four men only, and having on board as cargo, ſalmon, mackrell, potatoes, flour, boards, &c. That on his return from *New Providence* to *Nova Scotia*, having on board, beſides 2500 dollars in ſpecie, lignum-vitæ, hides, pine apples, &c. [*we learn to the amount, with the veſſel, to near* 10,000 *dollars*] meeting with contrary winds, and being apprehenſive his pines would damage, he came into this port, made a regular entry of veſſel and cargo, at the cuſtom-houſe, and obtained a permit to land and diſpoſe of his cargo; and that ſhe was deſtroyed as is repreſented above. The papers of the ſloop, which were lodged in town before the riot took place, prove the repreſentation of the captain; and ſhew the wicked wantonneſs of the rioters. Mr. *Fillis*, one of the owners of the ſloop and cargo, is ſon to a gentleman, whoſe exertions in the cauſe of liberty, and whoſe ſacrifices for the relief and comfort of American priſoners, when confined at *Halifax*, are recorded in the hearts of many of our citizens.

Yeſterday the Governor made the following communication to the Legiſlature.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

HAVING received late on *Saturday* afternoon laſt, official information from the Conſul of the French Republic, that a veſſel had anchored within this harbour, laſt from *New-Providence*, and that there was reaſon to ſuſpect that ſhe was a concealed foreign Privateer, I immediately gave orders to a proper officer to make diligent enquiry into the cauſe of ſuſpicion, and report the ſame to me, that I might conſider what meaſures I ought to take thereon; very late in the evening, I was informed that an outrageous aſſembly of men had diſmaſted the veſſel and thrown her cargo, then on board, into the ſea, and ſoon after, between ten and eleven o'clock, and not until then, a man came to my houſe and ſaid that he was commander of the veſſel, and that his whole property was deſtroyed by the ſaid perſons aſſembled as aforeſaid—On the next day I ſummoned the Council, and aſked advice. They adviſed me to iſſue a Proclamation immediately; although it was not in the power of the Governor and Council, to offer a ſuitable reward to ſuch perſons as might diſcover and bring to juſtice any perſon or perſons, concerned in ſo dangerous a proceeding—You alone have the diſpoſal of the public monies, and I refer it to you, to judge whether a ſuitable reward is neceſſary to give ſtrength to the proclamation. You will determine thereon, as your wiſdom ſhall direct.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Council Chamber,
Boſton, June 22d, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.

Extracts from papers received by the American Hero, Capt. Macey, arrived at New-York, in 44 days from Newry:—

DUBLIN, May 4.

The remains of the Rev. Mr. Jackſon were taken from the Court of King's Bench on Friday morning about ten o'clock, and carried in a plain oak coffin covered with a black pall, by four hired bearers, to a concern belonging to an undertaker in May lane. Another coffin, full mounted was prepared againſt yeſterday, in which the body was placed, and in the evening interred in St. Michan's. A party of the military attended the funeral, from an apprehenſion that ſome outrage would have been attempted—a precaution, however, perfectly unneceſſary.

IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, May 4.

CATHOLIC BILL.

The ſecond reading of this very important bill was moved for at five o'clock yeſterday evening—and the debate ended at eleven this morning. It is eaſy to perceive that of this debate at this hour it is impoſſible to give any thing more than a paragraph. We ſhall therefore, for the preſent only, obſerve that the debate was opened by the Solicitor General, who moved that the bill be rejected, and ſpoke for a very long time againſt the principle of it. He was followed by Lord Kingſborough, who ſeconded the motion and ſpoke ſtrongly againſt the bill.

On the ſame ſide were—

Meſſrs. Coote, Pelham, Wolfe, Ogle, Maſon, Sir John Parnell, Counſ. Johnſon, Counſ. Fox, Dr. Duignan, Col. Blaquire, Mr. Barrington, and Sir E. Newenham, Counſ. Barrington, Mr. Latouche, Meſſrs. Cuffee, Hon. R. Stewart.

In ſupport of the bill were—

Sir H. Langriſhe, Counſ. Smith, Counſ. Hoare, Mr. Fitzgerald, (not the prime Serj.) Mr. Knox, Mr. C. Hutchinſon, Mr. Egan, Mr. Curran, Mr. Ruxton, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. G. Ponſonby, Sir L. Parſons, Mr. Oſborne, Counſ. Fletcher, Sir T. Oſborne, Mr. Grattan, Mr. Tighe, jun. and Col. Doyle.

Of theſe gentlemen Mr. O'Connor, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by one of the boldeſt, and indeed the ableſt ſpeeches we ever remember to have heard in Parliament.

Counſ. Smith diſplayed, in ſupport of the juſtice and expediency of the bill, the moſt argumentive and perſuaſive ſpeech which perhaps had been ever advanced in ſupport of a political queſtion.

For bold many ſentiments Sir T. Oſborne ſtood very prominent—but if ever argument could convince an aſſembly of repreſentatives in times like theſe, the irreſiſtible arguments adduced by

Mr. Ponſonby and Mr. Grattan, towards the cloſe of the debate, would have inſured ſucceſs to the meaſure which is now loſt for the preſent. Both of theſe gentlemen replied to the arguments which had been advanced againſt the bill by the many who had ſpoken during this debate of unexampled length—and yet, though after a patient attention of ſixteen hours in a crowded Houſe of Commons, one might have expected ſome diminution of fire and ſtrength, the fact is, that on no former occaſion, do we ever remember to have heard, either of theſe gentlemen make a more ſtriking exertion of argumentive or oratorical powers.

At near eleven the queſtion on the rejection of the bill was put, and carried by a majority of 71—there being againſt the rejection 84, for it 155.

Thus have the hopes of Union amongſt Iriſhmen been for the preſent fruſtrated. Yet, there is ſurely no reaſon to deſpair of ultimate ſucceſs; reaſon, ably urged, will ultimately give ſucceſs to any meaſure, and never had any meaſure more of reaſon and ability to ſecond it than is ranged now on the Catholic ſide.

LONDON, May 5.

The gun boats, under the command of Sir Sidney Smith, are at length aſſembled and ready for ſervice. So much time has unavoidably elapſed in their equipment, that it is believed the plan on which it was originally intended they ſhould have acted, has been abandoned; it has alſo been found that, from the ſhallowneſs of their draught, they fall to leeward; thoſe only excepted which have been conſtructed on Sir Sidney Smith's plan.

The Spaniſh Ambaſſador is ſaid to have communicated to the Britiſh Cabinet, the determination of the Court of Madrid, to co-operate with England in the moſt active proſecution of the war through another campaign.

On Saturday, Joſeph Gerald, who was convicted of ſedition at Edinburgh, in March, 1794, removed from the priſon there to Newgate, was ſhut on board the Ship Sovereign, bound to Botany Bay, purſuant to the ſentence paſſed on him to be tranſported for 14 years.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his correſpondent in Eliſabeth-Town, dated April 18, 1795.

" The Treaty has been very unlucky in not having reached you before the 7th of March. Four different copies of it were ſent out by Mr. Jay and Lord Grenville, three of which went by different veſſels.

" The picture you draw of the happy ſtate of public affairs in your country is truly intereſting and grateful. What a contraſt to the different ſtates of Europe!—Whilſt you are at peace, they are involved in all the horrors of war; whilſt you have plenty, and your poor (if they can be called ſo) have bread and work, here the loweſt claſs of people are literally ſtarving. All through the country bread is ſcarce and dear. The poor are every where riſing, in defiance of the law, and the military, to reduce the price of the proviſions, and to raiſe the price of labor. Property is arming againſt numbers; but in vain, for on ſome late occaſions the ſoldiers united with the populace to compel farmers and millers to part with their grain and flour at reduced prices. If the war ſhould continue longer than the preſent campaign, it does not require the ſpirit of prophecy to tell in what theſe commotions will end, —though whether peace or war, the event muſt be diſaſtrous to the preſent government of this country. Their proſpects at this time muſt be particularly gloomy. The French have concluded a peace with Pruſſia, and yeſterday the treaty was publiſhed; but a ſecret article has not yet appeared, which (as I this day had it from a French Captain, who received it from his correſpondent at Baſle) expreſsly ſtipulated that the French will guarantee Hanover to Pruſſia, in ſubjugation of which they are to be aſſiſted by 12,000 Pruſſian horſe.

" Private letters from Baſle likewiſe ſtate, that the treaty with the Emperor is conſiderably advanced, and it is every day looked for at Paris. Negociations are alſo now carrying on between France and Spain, the reſult of which will be exceedingly unfavourable to Great-Britain, who, notwithſtanding all the allies with whom ſhe ſet out, will be obliged to ſupport the conteſt alone. She is, and will remain for ſome time the miſtreſs of the ſea. The French will not probably again contend directly on this element; they will, it is generally thought, attack her in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, and thus embarraſs her revenue. Here they probably will be ſucceſsful, from the ſuperiority of their land forces in number and ſpirit.

" I find it is very gratifying to every American in this metropolis, to perceive the good diſpoſition of this country to be in amity with their country. The government, I believe, are ſincerely diſpoſed to remove every ground of diſſatisfaction between you. They appear, as far as I can learn, to facilitate by every means in their power the ſettlement of the buſineſs, on which an American agent is now in this city; and although delays, which they cannot prevent, muſt unavoidably take place, yet I think you will have no reaſon to complain of the final adjuſtment of the buſineſs.

" They are not much pleaſed with the general and encreaſing ſpirit of emigration to America, which pervades this country; and I believe that they would prevent it as much as they could, conſiſtent with law.—An order of Council has, it ſeems, lately been iſſued, inhibiting the cuſtom houſe officers from ſuffering any American veſſel to clear out for the United States, until the captain of the ſame ſhall have made oath, that he neither has, nor intends taking on board any Britiſh ſubjects for America. An intelligent gentleman of this city mentioned to me a few days ago, that this order was in conſequence of a plan of about 2000 manufacturers from Birmingham to emigrate to the United States, and there to commence buſineſs.

" The papers and general correſpondence will inform you of the raiſed price of things here. Sterling money goes about as far here as I am informed your currency does with you. Bread has riſen one third ſince the war. Beef is from 6d to 10d ſterling per pound. Mutton 5d and 6d. A good pair of fowls 8 and

9 shillings; nothing is cheap but human beings. Coffee 3 and 4 shillings per lb. Hyson tea from 8 to 14 shillings per pound.

The following is handed us an as extract from the several articles of the treaty lately formed by Lord Grenville and Mr. Jay.

Article 1. There shall be a lasting peace between the two nations.

Art. 2. The Western Posts shall be evacuated by the 1st of June, 1796, and the people who live near them shall retain their lands, and continue British subjects, or become American citizens, as they please,

Art. 3. British subjects may trade freely with Indians in any territory of the United States, and Americans with Indians in any British territory, except within the bounds of the Hudson's Bay Cmpany.

Art. 4. In case the head of the Mississippi shall not be found to reach the northern boundary of the United States, a dividing line shall be run.

Art. 5. Commissioners to be appointed, shall determine which river St. Croix is the true boundary.

Art. 6. Commissioners to be appointed, shall determine how much money has been lost by British merchants in America, in consequence of laws obstructing the recovery of debts. The amount shall be paid by the United States; also the value of British vessels lately taken by privateers fitted out in American ports.

Art. 7. Commissioners to be appointed, shall determine how much has been lost by citizens of the United States, in consequence of improper captures of their vessels, and not recovered in the ordinary course of justice. The amount shall be paid by Great Britain.

Art. 8. The Commissioners to be appointed in consequence of the foregoing articles, to be paid at the joint expence of the two nations.

Art. 9. British subjects who now hold lands in America, and *vice versa* Americans, &c. shall continue to hold them, or may convey them at pleasure.

Art. 10. In case of a war, no debts nor stock shall ever be forfeited.

Art. 11. The nations shall enjoy reciprocal navigation under the following regulations:

Art. 12. American vessels, not exceeding seventy tons, may go to the British West-Indies, and bring from thence to America, any West-India produce. But the government of the United States shall not suffer Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa or Cotton, to be carried to any other part of the world in American bottoms.

Art. 13. American vessels may freely trade to any British port in the East-Indies, but they shall land in America all the goods they bring from the British East-Indies.

Art. 14. Free commerce shall be allowed to British subjects in any part of the United States, and *vice versa*, subject only to the general laws of trade.

Art. 15. No higher duties shall be imposed on British ships or British goods than are imposed on similar articles from all other nations. American vessels and goods shall be treated in like manner in Great Britain.

Art. 16. The contracting parties may appoint Consuls for the protection of trade in each other's ports.

Art. 17. Vessels captured on suspicion of having contraband goods or enemies property on board, shall not be unnecessarily detained.

Art. 18. The contraband of war shall be such military implements as are usually so esteemed, viz. cannon, &c. And when provisions shall be regarded as contraband, viz. going to a blockaded port, &c. they shall not be forfeited, but the captors or government shall pay the full value for them, with a mercantile profit, and the proper freight and demurrage for the vessel.

Art. 19. To prevent injuries by privateers or men of war, all commanders of privateers, before they receive commissions, shall give ample security to satisfy damages.

Art. 20. Neither of the parties shall give harbour to pirates.

Art. 21. No British subject nor American citizen shall enter into the service of the enemy of the other party, on pain of being treated as pirates.

Art. 22. Neither party shall make reprisals for supposed injuries, but shall first seek for justice by negociation.

Art. 23. Ships of war of either party shall be hospitably treated in the ports of the other.

Art. 24. Privateers at war with either party, shall not arm nor sell prizes in the ports of the other.

Art. 25. Ships of war of either party may take their prizes into the ports of the other, and depart with them without molestation or search. Nothing in this treaty contained shall, however, be construed or operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other sovereigns or states: But no future treaty shall be made inconsistent with this, or the foregoing article.

Art. 26. If war takes place between the nations, merchants shall be allowed twelve months to remove their effects.

Art. 27. Either nation shall deliver up to the other, persons charged with murder or forgery.

Art. 28. The ten first articles to be permanent: The other articles, except the 12th, to endure twelve years, and the 12th article to expire in two years after the present war; a new article to be substituted in its place before the end of such two years; but if no new article can be agreed on, then all the articles, except the first ten, shall cease together.

From the Courier Francois of yesterday morning.

To the Editor.

Baltimore, June 24th.

CITIZEN,

I NOW inform you that I have received a letter from my Brother, a merchant at St. Malo, which informs me of the demands made by the Committee of Safety of the English envoys, who are come to treat of peace. You may, if you think proper, publish in your paper the substance of these demands which I enclose. Health and Fraternity.

P. FRENIER.

The letter is dated 23d Floreal, May 12.

On the demand made by the envoys of the Court of London now at Paris, treating of peace; France consents to give peace to England on the following conditions:

The evacuation; first of the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey.

2d. Our possessions of the Antilles, those taken in the present and preceding war.

3d. The Island of Corsica.

4th. Our possessions in the East Indies.

5th. Our ancient possessions in North America, Canada, Newfoundland and Acadie, (Nova-Scotia.)

To pay the damages done at Toulon, according to estimation.

To restore in kind, all the vessels taken during the present war, and an equal number of ships of the English navy to those burnt at Toulon.

To pay the expences of the war, amounting to One Hundred Millions in specie:—leaving it, however, optional to England, to pay part in specie, part in corn, flour, and other articles of the first necessity.

To abandon for ever to the discretion of France, the Electorate of Hanover, and the Bishoprick of Oznaburg.

To restore all the vessels taken at St. Domingo, Guadaloupe, Martinique, and Tobago—or to pay their value.

To deliver up all the emigrants in England, as well as in Europe and other parts of the world—and to direct the British Commanders to prevent the escape of those vagabonds.

And to insure the Treaty—England shall deliver to France one of her nearest strong holds, in which the republic shall put a garrison, which shall not evacuate it till after an entire execution of the Treaty.

P. S. The places taken by the English in the former war are—Grenada, and the Grenadines, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, Dominique, and Montserrat.

UNITED STATES, June 25, 1795.

Gentlemen of the Senate.

Just at the close of the last session of Congress I received from one of the Senators and one of the Representatives of the State of Georgia, an application for a treaty to be held with the tribes or nations of Indians claiming the right of soil to certain lands lying beyond the present boundary line of that state, and which were described in an act of the legislature of Georgia, passed on the 28th of December last, which has already been laid before the Senate. This application and the subsequent correspondence with the Governor of Georgia are herewith transmitted. The subject being very important I thought proper to postpone a decision upon that application. The views I have since taken with the information received of a more pacific disposition on the part of the Creeks, have induced me now to accede to the request, but with this explicit declaration —That neither my assent, nor the treaty which may be made, shall be considered as affecting any question which may arise upon the supplementary act passed by the legislature of the state of Georgia on the 7th of January last, upon which enquiries have been instituted in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives—And that any cession or relinquishment of the Indian claims shall be made in the general terms of the treaty of New-York, which are contemplated as the form proper to be generally used on such occasions. And on the condition that one half of the expence of the supplies of provisions for the Indians assembled at the treaty, be borne by the state of Georgia.

Having concluded to hold the treaty requested by that state, I was willing to embrace the opportunity it would present of enquiring into the causes of the dissatisfaction of the Creeks, which has been manifested since the treaty of New-York, by their numerous and distressing depredations on our south western frontiers. The depredations on the Cumberland river have been so frequent and so peculiarly destructive, as to lead me to think they must originate in some claim to the lands upon that river. But whatever may have been the cause of it, it is important to trace it to its source, for, independent of the destruction of lives and property, it occasions a very serious annual expence to the United States. The Commissioners for holding the proposed treaty will therefore be instructed to enquire into the causes of the hostilities to which I have referred, and to enter into such reasonable stipulations as will remove them, and give permanent peace to those parts of the United States.

I now nominate Benjamin Hawkins, of North-Carolina, George Clymer, of Pennsylvania, and Andrew Pickens, of South-Carolina, to be Commissioners to hold a treaty with the Creek nation of Indians, for the purposes herein before expressed.

(Signed) GEO. WASHINGTON.

Copy.

The act of the 7th of January, referred to by the President, is the act under which certain companies purchased of the state of Georgia. The act of the 28th of December, and in compliance to which the President has consented to a treaty, relates to the land lying in the Fork of the Oconee and Oakmulgee, and joining the present boundary line.

Died, at Frankford, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. ELIZABETH M'CLELLEN, wife of Mr. JOHN M'CLELLEN. In this virtuous woman, the tender parent, the endearing companion, and the affectionate friend, were exemplified in the most eminent degree. Her death is universally regretted by her connections and numerous acquaintance, and is an irrepairable loss to a husband and three small children.

☞The Members of the Society for the Relief of poor distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are desired to attend a Quarterly Meeting, on MONDAY, July 6, 1795, at the Carpenters' Hall, in the Court going up to the United States Bank, at half past 7 o'Clock in the Evening.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

April 20.

After the correspondence which contained a number of addresses of felicitation upon the firmness of the Convention against the Terrorists and Royalists, the President announced that the Committee of Public Welfare requested to impart news of the last importance. [Applauses.]

Ruebell spoke in the name of the Committee of Public Welfare.

PEACE WITH PRUSSIA.

"You have now before your eyes, says he, the fruit of your principle and wisdom. The governments which had sworn the ruin of the Republic, governed by tyrants and factious men, are now eager to demand peace, since they have seen the wisdom and the principles which direct the Convention.

"The Committee of Public Welfare has followed your intentions of procuring a partial peace, and offers for your ratification, that which is concluded with the King of Prussia. We have not forgot for an instant, that if the wishes of the people were for a glorious peace, it behoved us likewise to bind to their interest, power not likely to disengage itself from us.

"You will judge if your Committee has obtained its object. The principal point was to re-establish the exterior relations; and to heighten these, we believe it will be useful to have for our Ally a power, enjoying a preponderance in the Empire, which it may turn to the advantage of the Republic.

"All accounts inform us, that the Prussian Nation has not ceased, during the whole war, to give to the French Nation proofs of esteem. The indefatigable zeal of the Envoy of the French Republic in Switzerland, has surmounted all obstacles; he has acted with that candour which carries conviction to every mind.

"This peace is not the only one, which at present occupies the attention of your Committee. Continue, Representatives, to display principles of wisdom, and soon shall all the projects of the malevolent be overset. French people remain insensible to their perfidious insinuations. A moment of precipitation will ruin you. Soon shall your welfare be assured."

Office for the Purchase and Sale of back lands, city lots, and other real estates in the state of Pennsylvania, or any of the United States.

THE subscriber being encouraged by many of his fellow citizens, is induced to open an office for the purchase and sale of real estates in this state, or any of the United States. The office will be opened at No. 56, Walnut-street; and as he is determined to use his utmost industry to bring to market lands, &c. of excellent quality, and of unexceptionable titles, he, with confidence, hopes to meet with public patronage.

He hath at this time for sale, several valuable Tracts in the states of Pennsylvania and Virginia. The terms of sale may be known by inspecting the Office Books, kept for that purpose.

PETER BAYNTON.

June 25.

A BLACK HORSE, with a star and snip, three white feet, 13 hands and an half high, now in the possession of the subscriber, in Buckingham township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania; said horse was claimed and put to pasture by one James Osbourne, late of Solebury township, in said county, who was supposed to have stolen a horse from Dr. John Watson, of the same place, and advertised as the perpetrator of the theft. The owner (if stolen) is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold in six weeks from the date to defray the expences. JOSEPH HARROLD.

Buckingham, June 26, 1795. †

LANDS.

Any Person holding *Pennsylvania Donation and United States* LAND WARRANTS, by applying at No. 56, North Seventh-street, may find a purchaser. §

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 10th day of July next, at one o'clock P. M. a certain tract or parcel of Land, situate in Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, containing 50 acres, more or less, about 17 acres of meadow ground, ten acres of woodland well timbered, and the remainder good arable land; bounded by lands of Mr. Cunrod, Joseph Charlesworth and Isaac Tyson. Taken in execution, and to be sold, as the estate of Matthew Tyson, by

ISAIAH WELLS, Sheriff.

Norristown, June 19, 1795.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 11th day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M. a certain Plantation or tract of Land, situate in Abington township, Montgomery county, containing 116 acres, more or less, about fifteen acres of meadow ground, ten acres of woodland well timbered, and the remainder good arable land; bounded by lands of John Gill, Richard Leadham, Patrick Magargel, Daniel Thomas and others. Taken in execution, and to be sold, as the estate of John Waterman, deceased, by

ISAIAH WELLS, Sheriff.

Norristown, June 19, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT large GRAZING FARM, now in the tenure of Mr. John Pissant, containing about 471 acres; more than 200 of which are meadow of the best quality, the remainder consists of cedar and maple swamp, upland, and outside marsh, mostly fit to be taken in. It is situate on the river Delaware, with a commodious and excellent landing, directly opposite to Chester, and between Repaupa and Raccoon creeks, in Gloucester county, from which creeks public market-boats go every week to the city. This Farm may be conveniently divided into two, having two dwellings in good situations; has barns and stabling for feeding 60 head of cattle, and from its many advantages must be an object for any one extensively in the grazing or dairy way. For terms, and more particular information, apply to RICHARD WHITEHEAD, No. 62, Vine-street. *7w

Four Dollars Reward.

STRYED or stolen from the subscriber, on the night of the 13th instant, a Black HORSE, about 14 hands and a half high, a small star in his forehead, one fore foot white, short switch tail, a natural trotter, shod all round, about 11 years old. Whoever takes up said Horse, and brings him to the sign of the Bull's Head, in Strawberry-alley, shall receive the above reward, paid by me,

CHARLES CAREY.

June 14, 1795. §

Six-pence Reward.

RAN-AWAY on the 14th instant, from the subscriber, living in Horsham township, Montgomery county, a Servant GIRL, named ELIZABETH LEVINGSTON; had on a linsey petticoat and gown. Whoever takes up the said Servant, shall have the above reward, and no charges.

PHEBE JONES.

June 26, 1795. *

WHEREAS my wife ABIGAIL has absconded my bed and board, without any reasonable cause, and attached herself to lewd company; and as I am apprehensive, by her former conduct, that she will run me in debt, I hereby forewarn the Public not to trust her any thing on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

DAVID NAPIER.

June 26, 1795. 7t

WAS taken up trespassing on the subscriber's premises, in Delaware county, Chichester township, on the 5th inst. a dark Bay HORSE, near 15 hands high, supposed to be 7 or 8 years old, a small star in his forehead, a large bushy tail, appears not to be docked, but the hair cut, the appearance of scars on his near thigh, shod all round. The owner, after proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

CHARLES DINGEE.

Fifth Month 8th, 1795. *

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, about nine miles from Philadelphia, on the turnpike road, an old black MARE, both her eyes being out, her neck worn with the collar. The owner is desired to come, pay charges and take her away.

MICHAEL CLINE.

June 17, 1795. *

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, in Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, on the 7th instant, a Black COW, with some white on her forehead and under her belly, about 7 or 8 years old, and is dry. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JACOB EARNHEART.

June 27, 1795.

To be ſold at private Sale,

ONE ACRE OF LAND,

WHEREON is erected a one Story Stone HOUSE, ſituate in Moreland Townſhip, Montgomery County, near the Billet. For Terms, apply to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes. HENRY SHAFER.

June 19, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 29th of April laſt, an Apprentice BOY, named JAMES DUNBAR, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, down look, long dark hair, tied behind; had on and took with him a grey coloured ſhort coat, with metal buttons, light coloured overalls, made of coating, one ſpotted velvet jacket, one do. broad ſtripes, white and black, one do. printed cotton, of a light colour, a round caſtor hat, a pair of neats leather ſhoes with buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice, and ſecures him in any gaol in this ſtate, or the adjacent ſtates, and will give information thereof to *Michael Roberts*, No. 92, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, in Trenton, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

JONATHAN DOAN.

May 18, 1795. ¶6w

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Darby townſhip, Delaware county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, a Dun HORSE, 17 years old, about 14 hands and a half high, paces and trots, has a thick, long, black mane, black tail and legs, and a black liſt along his back, and was lately ſhod before; there are ſome marks of the ſaddle on his back, ſome of which are now fore; he has been uſed to the gears, the marks of which are very evident. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Horſe, and gives information to the owner, ſo that he may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

OBORN GARRETT.

June 18, 1795.

N. B. Any perſon apprehending, and proſecuting to conviction, the Perſon who ſtole the above deſcribed Horſe, ſhall receive of me, the Treaſurer of the "Darby Society "for detecting Horſe Thieves," the ſum of THIRTY-TWO DOLLARS.

‖ *JOHN HUNT.*

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, a Bay MARE, about 14 hands high, a natural troter, branded on the near ſhoulder, P. C. ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come. prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM WILKEN.

May 12, 1795. ¶

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living on the Germantown new road, adjoining Mr. Burrows's farm, 3 miles from town, a large brown COW, that gives ſome milk; ſhe has a white face, with brown ſpots round her eyes, white feet, white on the end of her tail, and white on her belly, the end of her horns cut off. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold, in thirty days from this, as ſhe hath been advertiſed ſome time ago.

BENJAMIN COOPER.

Northern-Liberties, June 15, 1795.

THE General Proprietors of the Weſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey, are deſired to take NOTICE, that a General Meeting of the Proprietors is appointed for Buſineſs of importance, on MONDAY, the 3d Day of Auguſt next, at 2 o'Clock, P. M. at Colonel HOAGLAND's Tavern, in the City of Burlington.

By order of the Council of Proprietors,
JAMES KINSEY, jun. Clerk.

Burlington, May 14, 1795. ¶

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, two COWS; the one a dark brindle, marked with a ſlit in the right ear, the other red and white pied, with a ſlit in the left ear. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

GERSHOM JOHNSON.

Canal, near the upper bridge, on Schuylkill, May 23, 1795.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of MARTHA BARR, late of Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts; and all thoſe indebted, are deſired to make payment on or before the 20th of June next, to

LAWRENCE JUSTICE, ISAAC WORRELL, } Executors.

May 20, 1795. ¶

Curacoa Hides.

A QUANTITY, of a ſuperior Quality, and ſeven or eight thouſand Ox Horns, fit for exportation, for Sale, by

Jonathan Meredith, & Son,

No. 37, South Third-ſtreet.

Alſo a few tons of excellent upland Hay.

May 4, 1705. tf.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday, the 10th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and ſomewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, ſpeaks coarſe, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linſey under jacket, ſtriped brown linſey trowſers, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfſkin ſhoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

May 13, 1795. ctf

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in a ſtate of high cultivation, containing about 153 acres, nearly one half whereof is marſh meadow, and the reſt arable land, ſituated in the neighbourhood of Port-Penn, in Newcaſtle county, and at preſent in the tenure of Mr. Caſper Cox.

Likewiſe the following TRACTS of LAND, in Aſton townſhip, about 6 miles from the borough of Cheſter, viz.

Thirty-nine acres, with a frame tenement thereon; about 6 acres of this tract are watered meadow, there is a good orchard on the premiſes, and a ſpring of excellent water near the houſe.

Seventy-three acres, on part of which are an orchard, three ſprings of water, and a conſiderable quantity of timber.

About four acres, adjoining the laſt mentioned tract, being arable land.

Alſo three Tracts of Land, of a good quality, in Harriſon county, Virginia, containing as follow, *viz.* 1000 acres, 500 acres, and 400 acres, the whole poſſeſſing great advantages of water and ſituation.

Any perſon inclinable to treat for any part of the above property, may know the terms, by applying either perſonally, or by letter, to the ſubſcriber, who keeps the Poſt-office in Cheſter, Pennſylvania.

MILES MACARTY,
Conveyancer and Land-Broker.

N. B. Perſons deſirous of either ſelling or purchaſing REAL PROPERTY, will have their requeſts duly attended to, upon application as above. May 18, 1795. tc.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Lower Alloway's creek, county of Salem, ſtate of New-Jerſey, on Monday morning laſt, a ſervant MAN, named ABNER CARTWRIGHT, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, long light hair, which he wears tied; had on when he went away, one ſtriped nankeen coat, a ſpotted cotton jacket, a pair of ſtockings, half worn boots, a half worn roram hat, and what is very remarkable, he has loſt his right ear. Whoever takes up ſaid Runaway, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by me, JOHN BRIGGS.

June 3, 1795.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, on the old York road, 12 miles from Philadelphia, a pale Red COW, with ſome white in her face, and white under her belly. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ABRAHAM TYSON, ſen.

May 27, 1795. ¶

Bank Notes found.

FOUND, about the middle of April laſt, on the road between Doyle's-town and John Rodrock's tavern, a few BANK NOTES. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Plumſtead townſhip, Bucks county. GEORGE STEWART.

May 25, 1795. †

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Plainfield townſhip, Northampton county, containing 415 acres; the great road from Bethlehem and Eaſton, through the Wind-Gap, running through the ſame; there are on ſaid place, a new two ſtory log houſe, a tan-yard, bark-mill and bark-houſe, all in good order, and with a little coſt the bark may be ground by water, a good new barn and ſtabling, four acres of meadow, and about ten acres more may be made, on a never failing ſtream, by which the whole may be watered; about 8 or 10 acres of plow-land cleared, adjoining lands of Jacob Heller, George Piper, Peter Bender, George Levers, Michael Lowall, and others, ſuitable for any public buſineſs. A good title and immediate poſſeſſion will be given, when the contract is made, by

PETER OBERSHEIMER.

Plainfield, May 27, 1795. §

CANAL LOTTERY.

SCHEME of a Lottery authoriſed by an act, entituled "An Act to enable the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna navigation, and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal navigation, to raiſe by way of Lottery, the ſum of four hundred thouſand dollars, for the purpoſe of completing the works in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

		Dollars.
1 Prize of	50,000 dollars,	50,000
1	of 30,000 dollars,	30,000
5	of 20,000 dollars each, to be paid to the poſſeſſors of the tickets of the five laſt drawn numbers,	100,000
1	of 15,000 dollars,	15,000
2	of 10,000 dollars each,	20,000
6	of 2,500 dollars each,	15,000
1	of 2,000 dollars, to be paid to the poſſeſſor of the ticket of the 1ſt drawn number	2,000
10	of 2,000 dollars each,	20,000
20	of 1,000 dollars each,	20,000
40	of 500 dollars each,	20,000
100	of 100 dollars each,	10,000
16,500	of 12 dollars each,	198,000
16,687 Prizes, 33,313 Blanks,		Dollars 500,000
50,000 Tickets at 10 dollars each,		500,000

All prizes ſhall be paid ten days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of the poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded in twelve months after the drawing is finiſhed, of which public notice will be given, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the uſe of the canal, and applied accordingly.

AT a meeting of the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna canal navigation—and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal.—

Wedneſday, May 13, 1795.

RESOLVED,

THAT David Rittenhouſe, Joſeph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standiſh Forde, and Francis Weſt, be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of diſpoſing of the tickets; which committee ſhall depoſit the money in bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the lottery.

Extract from the minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary of the joint meeting of the two boards.

The drawing of this lottery will poſitively commence on the firſt day of September next. Tickets may be had at the company's office, near the bank of the United States, and of either of the ſubſcribers.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, JOSEPH BALL, JOHN STEINMETZ, STANDISH FORDE, FRANCIS WEST. } Managers.

Philadelphia, May 18, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, in Cheſter, on the night of the 2d of June, inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant LAD, named JOHN BOYLE, about 15 or 16 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſtout built, rocks and ſtoops a little in his walk, round fair face and ruddy complexion, dark ſhort curly hair, and when ſpoken to appears baſhful or diffident; had on and took with him, three ſhirts, one of which was check, the others white, one foreſt cloth coat turned, of a brown and yellow mixed colour, lapelled, one ſhort brown ſailor jacket, lined with white flannel, one pair of old brown trowſers of the ſame cloth, one ditto old jean, one ditto new ſtriped ticking, one white waiſtcoat, one old blue ſurtout coat, a pretty good hat lined with white linen, with ſome other articles not eaſy to deſcribe, among which is a piece of coarſe napped cloth, the ſame as his jacket. Whoever will ſecure the above deſcribed Lad, ſhall receive the above reward. Should the ſaid *John Boyle* incline to return, he ſhall be received as kindly as ever, and all former faults forgiven. Maſters and owners of veſſels are requeſted to attend to the above. WM. R. ATLEE.

Cheſter, June 4.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of PETER LOESER, of Upper Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, late deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, properly adjuſted, for payment; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make payment to

CHRISTOPHER LOESER, CHRISTIAN LOESER, } Adminiſtrators.

June 3, 1795. ‖ 4w

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, a dark bay MARE, 15 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

LAURENCE HIPPLE.

June 5, 1794. ¶

Six Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Concord, Delaware county, on the night of the 3d inſtant, a dark brown MARE, about 14 hands and a half high, with a blaze down her face; has white on both her hind feet, and on one fore foot, is a little lame in her near hind leg, ſuppoſed to be the ſpavin, ſhod before; paces and trots remarkably eaſy; was, when ſtolen, tared on the inſide of her ears. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Mare, and brings her to her owner, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

JOS. TRIMBLE.

Concord, 8th of Fifth Month, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, the ſecond day of this inſtant, a brown Mare colt, two years old, ſuppoſed to be between fourteen and fifteen hands high, ſome white on one or both hind feet, has been lately docked, trots and paces, moſt natural to trot, her mane and tail ſomewhat curled. Any perſon taking up and bringing home ſaid Mare, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSIAH GARRETT.

6 Mo. 16th 1795.

EASTON STAGE.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, that the ſubſcriber intends to run the Stage between Eaſton and Philadelphia, for the enſuing ſeaſon, in the following manner, viz.

The ſtage ſtarts from Mr. George Vogle's tavern, in Eaſton, every Monday morning at 5 o'clock, and ſtops at the following taverns along the road, at William Strahn's, John Rodrock's, Thomas Craig's, and at Mr. John Moore's, in Jenkins-town and next day at 7 o'clock arrives at Mr. George Leſher's in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and ſets off to return to Eaſton every Thurſday morning.

Paſſage for each perſon to Philadelphia, two Dollars and a half, and the ſame to return; way paſſengers five pence per mile; 150 weight of Goods or Baggage, the ſame as a paſſenger.

JOHN NICOLAUS.

April 29, 1795.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware,
&c. &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets,

Has for Sale, a General Aſſortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c. cwtf

LOST,

Between Old Sheſhequen and Wyaluſing,

A Leather Pocket-Book,

Containing NOTES OF HAND to the amount of five or ſix hundred pounds, Connecticut currency, payable to ELI HOLCOMB. The greateſt part of ſaid Notes are due on or about the firſt day of May, 1795. Any perſon or perſons finding the ſame, and will return them to the ſubſcriber, or leave them at the Poſt-office, at Wilkeſbarre, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges.

ELI HOLCOMB.

Luzerne county, May 16, 1795.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Cheltenham townſhip, Montgomery county, a pied brindle COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JONATHAN BRADFIELD.

June 15, 1795.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Cheltenham townſhip, Montgomery county, a ſorrel HORSE, with a bald face two white hind feet, and paces, ſuppoſed to be about eight years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ISAIAH HUBBS.

May 17, 1795.

ALL Perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of Dr. CHARLES BENSELL, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcribers, that they may be adjuſted; and all who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate by bonds, notes, or book debts, are requeſted to make payment of their reſpective debts to ENGLE BENSELL, the accounting adminiſtrator.

SARAH BENSELL, SALLY BENSELL, CHARLES BENSELL, GEORGE BENSELL, ENGLE BENSELL, } Adminiſtrat.

May 4th, 1795, § 8 w.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, have a ſon, of my name, that did abſcond from his creditors, to the great injury of many poor men—This is to inform the ſaid Creditors, that if they will ſend or come with their reſpective accounts, properly atteſted, to me, before the firſt day of Auguſt next, I do propoſe to pay part or all the ſaid creditors demands, as I ſhall approve to be juſt and equitable. Signed by me,

WILLIAM BEALE.

Cheſter county, June 10, 1795. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3390.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1795.

TREATY

Of *Amity*, *Commerce* and *Navigation*, between his BRITANNIC MAJESTY, and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, by their PRESIDENT, with the advice and conſent of their SENATE.

HIS Britannic Majeſty and the United States of America, being deſirous, by a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, to terminate their differences in ſuch a manner as, without reference to the merits of their reſpective complaints and pretenſions, may be the beſt calculated to produce mutual ſatisfaction and good underſtanding: And alſo to regulate the Commerce and Navigation between their reſpective countries, territories and people, in ſuch a manner as to render the ſame reciprocal, beneficial and ſatisfactory; they have, reſpectively, named their Plenipotentiaries, and given them full powers to treat of and conclude the ſaid Treaty, that is to ſay; His Britannic Majeſty has named for his Plenipotentiary, the Right Hon. William Wyndham, Baron Greenville of Watton, one of his Majeſty's Privy Council, and his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Preſident of the ſaid United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate thereof, hath appointed for their Plenipotentiary, the Honourable John Jay, Chief Juſtice of the ſaid United States, and their Envoy Extraordinary to his Majeſty, who have agreed on, and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I. There ſhall be a firm, inviolable and univerſal peace, and a true and ſincere friendſhip between his Britannic Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the United States of America; and between their reſpective countries, territories, cities, towns and people of every degree, without exception of perſons or places.

ART. II. His Majeſty will withdraw all his troops and garriſons from all poſts and places within the boundary lines aſſigned by the treaty of peace to the United States. This evacuation ſhall take place on or before the firſt day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, and all the proper meaſures ſhall in the interval be taken by concert between the government of the United States, and his Majeſty's Governor General in America, for ſettling the previous arrangements which may be neceſſary reſpecting the delivery of the ſaid poſts: The United States in the mean time, at their diſcretion, extending their ſettlements to any part within the ſaid boundary line, except within the precincts or juriſdiction of any of the ſaid poſts. All ſettlers and traders, within the precincts or juriſdiction of the ſaid Poſts, ſhall continue to enjoy, unmoleſted, all their property of every kind, and ſhall be protected therein. They ſhall be at full liberty to remain there, or to remove with all or any part of their effects; and it ſhall alſo be free to them to ſell their lands, houſes, or effects, or to retain the property thereof, at their diſcretion; ſuch of them as ſhall continue to reſide within the ſaid boundary lines ſhall not be compelled to become citizens of the United States, or to take any oath of allegiance to the government thereof, but they ſhall be at full liberty ſo to do, if they think proper, and they ſhall make and declare their election within one year after the evacuation aforeſaid. And all perſons who ſhall continue there after the expiration of the ſaid year, without having declared their intention of remaining ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, ſhall be conſidered as having elected to become citizens of the United States.

ART. III. It is agreed, that it ſhall at all times be free to his Majeſty's ſubjects, and to the citizens of the United States, and alſo to the Indians dwelling on either ſide of the ſaid boundary line, freely to paſs and repaſs by land or inland navigation, into the reſpective territories and countries of the two parties on the continent of America [the country within the limits of the Hudſon's Bay Company only excepted] and to navigate all the Lakes, Rivers, and Waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other. But it is underſtood, that this article does not extend to the admiſſion of veſſels of the United States into the Sea Ports, Harbours, Bays, or Creeks of his Majeſty's ſaid Territories; nor into ſuch parts of the Rivers in his Majeſty's ſaid Territories as are between the mouth thereof, and the higheſt port of entry from the Sea, except in ſmall veſſels trading *bona fide* between Montreal and Quebec, under ſuch regulations as ſhall be eſtabliſhed to prevent the poſſibility of any frauds in this reſpect. Nor to the admiſſion of Britiſh veſſels from the Sea into the Rivers of the United States, beyond the higheſt Ports of entry for foreign veſſels from the Sea. The River Miſſiſippi ſhall, however, according to the Treaty of Peace, be entirely open to both parties; and it is further agreed, that all the Ports and Places on its Eaſtern ſide, to which ſoever of the parties belonging, may freely be reſorted to, and uſed by both parties, in as ample a manner as any of the Atlantic ports or places of the United States, or any of the ports or places of his Majeſty in Great Britain.

All goods and merchandize whoſe importation into his Majeſty's ſaid territories in America ſhall not be entirely prohibited, may freely, for the purpoſes of Commerce, be carried into the ſame in the manner aforeſaid, by the citizens of the United States, and ſuch goods and merchandize ſhall be ſubject to no higher or other duties than would be payable by his Majeſty's ſubjects on the importation of the ſame from Europe into the ſaid territories. And in like manner all goods and merchandize, whoſe importation into the United States ſhall not be wholly prohibited, may freely, for the purpoſes of Commerce, be carried into the ſame, in the manner aforeſaid, by his Majeſty's ſubjects, and ſuch goods and merchandize ſhall be ſubject to no higher or other duties than would be payable by the citizens of the United States on the importation of the ſame in American veſſels into the Atlantic ports of the ſaid States. And all goods not prohibited to be exported from the ſaid territories, reſpectively, may in like manner be carried out of the ſame by the two parties reſpectively, paying duty as aforeſaid.

No duty of entry ſhall ever be levied by either party on peltries brought by land, or inland navigation into the ſaid territories reſpectively, nor ſhall the Indians paſſing or repaſſing with their own proper goods and effects of whatever nature, pay for the ſame impoſt or duty whatever. But goods in bales, or other large packages unuſual among Indians ſhall not be conſidered as goods belonging *bona fide* to Indians.

No higher or other tolls or rate of ferriage than what are or ſhall be payable by natives, ſhall be demanded on either ſide; and no duties ſhall be payable on any goods which ſhall merely be carried over any of the portages or carrying places on either ſide, for the purpoſe of being immediately reimbarked and carried to ſome other place or places. But as by this ſtipulation it is only meant to ſecure to each party a free paſſage acroſs the portages on both ſides, it is agreed, that this exemption from duty ſhall extend only to ſuch goods as are carried in the uſual and direct road acroſs the portage, and are not attempted to be in any manner ſold or exchanged during their paſſage acroſs the ſame, and proper regulations may be eſtabliſhed to prevent the poſſibility of any frauds in this reſpect.

As this article is intended to render in a great degree the local advantages of each party common to both, and thereby to promote a diſpoſition favourable to friendſhip and good neighbourhood, it is agreed, that the reſpective governments will mutually promote this amicable intercourſe, by cauſing ſpeedy and impartial juſtice to be done, and neceſſary protection to be extended to all who may be concerned therein.

ART. IV. Whereas it is uncertain whether the river Miſſiſippi extends ſo far to the northward as to be interſected by a line to be drawn due weſt from the Lake of the Woods, in the manner mentioned in the treaty of peace between his Majeſty and the United States, it is agreed, that meaſures ſhall be taken in concert between his Majeſty's government in America and the government of the United States, for making a joint ſurvey of the ſaid river from one degree of latitude below the falls of St. Anthony, to the principal ſource or ſources of the ſaid river, and alſo of the parts adjacent thereto; and that if, on the reſult of ſuch ſurvey, it ſhould appear that the ſaid river would not be interſected by ſuch a line as is above mentioned, the two parties will thereupon proceed by amicable negociation to regulate the boundary line in that quarter, as well as all other points to be adjuſted between the ſaid parties, according to juſtice and mutual convenience, and in conformity to the intent of the ſaid treaty.

ART. V. Whereas doubts have ariſen, what river was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix, mentioned in the ſaid treaty of peace, and forming a part of the boundary therein deſcribed, that queſtion ſhall be referred to the final deciſion of Commiſſioners to be appointed in the following manner, viz.

One Commiſſioner ſhall be named by his Majeſty, and one by the Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate thereof, and the ſaid two Commiſſioners ſhall agree on the choice of a third; or if they cannot ſo agree, they ſhall each propoſe one perſon, and of the two names ſo propoſed, one ſhall be drawn by lot in the preſence of the two original Commiſſioners. And the three Commiſſioners ſo appointed, ſhall be ſworn impartially to examine and decide the ſaid queſtion according to ſuch evidence as ſhall reſpectively be laid before them on the part of the Britiſh government and of the United States. The ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall meet at Halifax, and ſhall have power to adjourn to ſuch other place or places as they ſhall think fit. They ſhall have power to appoint a Secretary, and to employ ſuch Surveyors, or other perſons, as they ſhall judge neceſſary. The ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall, by a declaration under their hands and ſeals, decide what river is the river St. Croix intended by the treaty. The ſaid declaration ſhall contain a deſcription of the ſaid river, and ſhall particulariſe the latitude and longitude of its mouth and of its ſource. Duplicates of this declaration, and of the ſtatements of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings, ſhall be delivered by them to the Agent of his Majeſty, and to the Agent of the United States, who may be reſpectively appointed and authoriſed to manage the buſineſs on behalf of the reſpective governments. And both parties agree to conſider ſuch deciſion as final and concluſive, ſo as that the ſame ſhall never thereafter be called into queſtion, or made the ſubject of diſpute or difference between them.

ART. VI. Whereas it is alledged by divers Britiſh merchants and others his Majeſty's ſubjects, that debts, to a conſiderable amount, which were *bona fide* contracted before the peace, ſtill remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States, and that by the operation of various lawful impediments ſince the peace, not only the full recovery of the ſaid debts has been delayed, but alſo the value and ſecurity thereof have been, in ſeveral inſtances, impaired and leſſened, ſo that, by the ordinary courſe of judicial proceedings, the Britiſh creditors cannot now obtain, and actually have and receive, full and adequate compenſation for the loſſes and damages which they have thereby ſuſtained: It is agreed, that in all ſuch caſes where full compenſation for ſuch loſſes and damages cannot, for whatever reaſon, be actually obtained, had and received by the ſaid creditors, in the ordinary courſe of juſtice, the United States will make full and compleat compenſation for the ſame to the ſaid creditors; but it is diſtinctly underſtood, that this proviſion is to extend to ſuch loſſes only as have been occaſioned by the lawful impediments aforeſaid, and is not to extend to loſſes occaſioned by ſuch inſolvency of the debtors, or other cauſes as would equally have operated to produce ſuch loſs, if the ſaid impediments had not exiſted, nor to ſuch loſſes or damages as have been occaſioned by the manifeſt delay, or negligence, or wilful omiſſion of the claimant.

For the purpoſe of aſcertaining the amount of any ſuch loſſes and damages, five Commiſſioners ſhall be appointed, and authorized to meet, and act in manner following, viz. Two of them ſhall be appointed by his Majeſty, two of them by the Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate thereof, and the fifth by the unanimous voice of the other four; and if they ſhould not agree in ſuch choice, then the Commiſſioners named by the two parties ſhall reſpectively propoſe one perſon, and of the two names ſo propoſed, one ſhall be drawn by lot in the preſence of the four original Commiſſioners. When the five Commiſſioners thus appointed ſhall firſt meet, they ſhall, before they proceed to act, reſpectively take the following oath or affirmation, in the preſence of each other, which oath or affirmation being ſo taken and duly atteſted, ſhall be entered on the record of their proceedings, viz.—I, A. B. one of the Commiſſioners appointed in purſuance of the 6th Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between his Britannic Majeſty and the United States of America, do ſolemnly ſwear, or affirm, that I will honeſtly, diligently, impartially, and carefully examine, and to the beſt of my judgment, according to juſtice and equity, decide all ſuch complaints, as under the ſaid article ſhall be preferred to the ſaid Commiſſioners; and that I will forbear to act as a Commiſſioner in any caſe in which I may be perſonally intereſted.

Three of the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall conſtitute a board, and ſhall have power to do any act appertaining to the ſaid Commiſſion, provided that one of the Commiſſioners named on each ſide, and the fifth Commiſſioner, ſhall be preſent, and all deciſions ſhall be made by the majority of the voices of the Commiſſioners then preſent; eighteen months from the day on which the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall form a board, and be ready to proceed to buſineſs, are aſſigned for receiving complaints and applications; but they are nevertheleſs authorized in any particular caſes in which it ſhall appear to them to be reaſonable and juſt, to extend the ſaid term of eighteen months for any term not exceeding ſix months, after the expiration thereof. The ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall firſt meet at Philadelphia, but they ſhall have power to adjourn from place to place as they ſhall ſee cauſe.

The ſaid Commiſſioners, in examining the complaints and applications ſo preferred to them, are empowered and required, in purſuance of the true intent and meaning of this article, to take into their conſideration all claims, whether of principal or intereſt, or balances of principal and intereſt, and to determine the ſame reſpectively, according to the merits of the ſeveral caſes, due regard being had to all the circumſtances thereof, and as equity and juſtice ſhall appear to them to require. And the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall have power to examine all ſuch perſons as ſhall come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the premiſes; and alſo to receive in evidence, according as they may think moſt conſiſtent with equity and juſtice, all written depoſitions, or books, or papers, or copies, or extracts thereof, every ſuch depoſition, book, or paper, or copy, or extract being duly authenticated, either according to the legal forms now reſpectively exiſting in the two countries, or in ſuch other manner as the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall ſee cauſe to require or allow.

The award of the ſaid Commiſſioners, or of any three of them as aforeſaid, ſhall, in all caſes, be final and concluſive, both as to the juſtice of the claim, and to the amount of the ſum to be paid to the creditor or claimant; and the United States undertake to cauſe the ſum ſo awarded to be paid in ſpecie to ſuch creditor or claimant without deduction, and at ſuch time or times, and at ſuch place or places, as ſhall be awarded by the ſaid Commiſſioners; and on condition of ſuch releaſes or aſſignments to be given by the creditor or claimant, as by the ſaid Commiſſioners may be directed: Provided always, that no ſuch payment ſhall be fixed by the ſaid Commiſſioners to take place ſooner than twelve months from the day of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty.

ART. VII. Whereas complaints have been made by divers merchants and others, citizens of the United States, that during the courſe of the war in which his Majeſty is now engaged, they have ſuſtained conſiderable loſſes and damage, by reaſon of irregular or illegal captures or condemnations of their veſſels and other property, under colour of authority or commiſſions from his Majeſty, and that from various circumſtances belonging to the ſaid caſes, adequate compenſation for the loſſes and damages ſo ſuſtained cannot now be actually obtained, had and received, by the ordinary courſe of judicial proceedings; it is agreed, that in all ſuch caſes where adequate compenſation cannot, for whatever reaſon, be now actually obtained, had and received by the ſaid merchants, and others, in the ordinary courſe of juſtice, full and compleat compenſation for the ſame will be made by the Britiſh Government to the ſaid complainants. But it is diſtinctly underſtood, that this proviſion is not to extend to ſuch loſſes or damages as have been occaſioned by the manifeſt delay or negligence, or wilful omiſſion of the claimants.

That for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the amount of any ſuch loſſes and damages, five Commiſſioners ſhall be appointed and authoriſed to act in London, exactly in the manner directed with reſpect to thoſe mentioned in the preceding article, and after having taken the ſame oath or affirmation *(mutatis mutandis)* the ſame term of eighteen months is alſo aſſigned for the reception of claims, and they are in like manner authoriſed to extend the ſame in particular caſes. They ſhall receive teſtimony, books, papers and evidence in the ſame latitude, and exerciſe the like diſcretion and powers reſpecting that ſubject, and ſhall decide the claims in queſtion according to the merits of the ſeveral caſes, and to juſtice, equity, and the laws of nations. The award of the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any ſuch three of them as aforeſaid, ſhall, in all caſes, be final and concluſive, both as to the juſtice of the claim, and the amount of the ſum to be paid to the claimant; and his Britannic Majeſty undertakes to cauſe the ſame to be paid to ſuch claimant in ſpecie, without and deduction, at ſuch place or places, and at ſuch time or times, as ſhall be awarded by the ſaid Commiſſioners, and on condition of ſuch releaſes or aſſignments to be given by the claimants, as by the ſaid Commiſſioners may be directed.

And whereas certain merchants and others his Majeſty's ſubjects complain, that in the courſe of the war they have ſuſtained loſs and damage by reaſon of the capture of the veſſels and merchandize taken within the limits and juriſdiction of the ſtates and brought into the ports of the ſame, or taken by veſſels originally armed in ports of the ſaid ſtates:

It is agreed, that in all ſuch caſes where reſtitution ſhall not have been made agreeably to the tenor of the letter from Mr. Jefferſon to Mr. Hammond, dated at Philadelphia, September, 5, 1793, a copy of which is annexed to this Treaty, the complaints of the parties ſhall be and hereby are referred to the Commiſſioners to be appointed by virtue of this article, who are hereby authorized and required to proceed in the like manner relative to theſe as to the other caſes committed to them; and the United States undertake to pay to the complainants or claimants in ſpecie, without deduction, the amount of ſuch ſums as ſhall be awarded to them reſpectively by the ſaid Commiſſioners, and at the times and places which in ſuch awards ſhall be ſpecified, and on condition of ſuch releaſes or aſſignments to be given by the claimants as in the ſaid awards may be directed: And it is further agreed, that not only the now exiſting caſes of both deſcriptions, but alſo all ſuch as ſhall exiſt at the time of exchanging the ratifications of this treaty, ſhall be conſidered as being within the proviſions, intent and meaning of this article.

ART. VIII. It is further agreed, that the Commiſſioners mentioned in this and in the two preceding articles, ſhall be reſpectively paid in ſuch manner as ſhall be agreed between the two parties; ſuch agreement being

to be ſettled at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. And all other expences attending the ſaid Commiſſions ſhall be defrayed jointly by the two parties, the ſame being previouſly aſcertained and allowed by the majority of the Commiſſioners. And in the caſe of death, ſickneſs or neceſſary abſence, the place of every ſuch Commiſſioner reſpectively, ſhall be ſupplied in the ſame manner as ſuch Commiſſioner was firſt appointed, and the new Commiſſioners ſhall take the ſame oath or affirmation, and do the ſame duties.

ART. IX. It is agreed, that Britiſh ſubjects who now hold lands in the territories of the United States, and American citizens who now hold lands in the dominions of his majeſty, ſhall continue to hold them according to the nature and tenure of their reſpective eſtates and titles therein; and may grant, ſell or deviſe the ſame to whom they pleaſe, in like manner as if they were natives; and that neither they, nor their heirs or aſſigns, ſhall, ſo far as may reſpect the ſaid lands, and the legal remedies incident thereto, be regarded as aliens.

ART. X. Neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to individuals of the other, nor ſhares, nor monies which they may have in the public funds, or in the public or private banks, ſhall ever, in any event of war or national differences, be ſequeſtered or confiſcated, it being unjuſt and impolitic that debts and engagements contracted and made by individuals having confidence in each other, and in their reſpective governments, ſhould ever be deſtroyed or impaired by national authority, on account of national differences and diſcontents.

ART. XI. It is agreed between his Majeſty and the United States of America, that there ſhall be a reciprocal and entirely perfect liberty of navigation and commerce between their reſpective people, in the manner, under the limitations and on the conditions ſpecified in the following articles.

ART. XII. His Majeſty conſents that it ſhall and may be lawful, during the time hereinafter limited, for the citizens of the United States to carry to any of his Majeſty's iſlands and ports in the Weſt-Indies from the United States, in their own veſſels, not being above the burthen of 70 tons, any goods or merchandizes being of the growth, manufacture or produce of the ſaid States, which it is or may be lawful to carry to the ſaid Iſlands or Ports from the ſaid States in Britiſh veſſels; and that the ſaid American veſſels ſhall be ſubject there to no other or higher tonnage, duties or charges than ſhall be payable by Britiſh veſſels in the ports of the United States; and that the cargoes of the ſaid American veſſels ſhall be ſubject there to no other or higher duties or charges than ſhall be payable on the like articles if imported there from the ſaid States in Britiſh veſſels.

And his Majeſty alſo conſents that it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid American Citizens to purchaſe, load and carry away in their ſaid veſſels to the United States from the ſaid Iſlands and Ports, all ſuch articles being of the growth, manufacture or produce of the ſaid Iſlands, as may now by law be carried from thence to the ſaid States in Britiſh veſſels, and ſubject only to the ſame duties and charges on exportation to which Britiſh veſſels and their cargoes are or ſhall be ſubject in ſimilar circumſtances.

Provided always, that the ſaid American veſſels do carry and land their cargoes in the United States only, it being expreſsly agreed, and declared, that during the continuance of this article, the United States will prohibit and reſtrain the carrying any molaſſes, ſugar, coffee, cocoa or cotton, in American veſſels, either from his Majeſty's Iſlands or from the United States to any part of the world except the United States, reaſonable ſea ſtores excepted. Provided alſo, that it ſhall and may be lawful, during the ſame period, for Britiſh veſſels to import from the ſaid Iſlands into the United States, and to export from the United States to the ſaid Iſlands, all articles whatever, being of the growth, produce or manufacture of the ſaid Iſlands, or of the United States reſpectively, which now may, by the laws of the ſaid States, be ſo imported and exported. And that the cargoes of the ſaid Britiſh veſſels ſhall be ſubject to no other or higher duties or charges, than ſhall be payable on the ſame articles if ſo imported or exported in American veſſels.

It is agreed that this article, and every matter and thing therein contained, ſhall continue to be in force during the continuance of the war in which his Majeſty is now engaged; and alſo for two years from and after the day of the ſignature of the preliminary or other articles of peace by which the ſame may be terminated.

And it is further agreed, that at the expiration of the ſaid term, the two contracting parties will endeavour further to regulate their commerce in this reſpect according to the ſituation in which his Majeſty may then find himſelf with reſpect to the Weſt-Indies, and with a view to ſuch arrangements as may beſt conduce to the mutual advantage and extenſion of commerce. And the ſaid parties will then alſo renew their diſcuſſions, and endeavour to agree, whether in any and what caſes, neutral veſſels ſhall protect enemy's property; and in what caſes proviſions and other articles, not generally contraband, may become ſuch. But in the mean time their conduct towards each other, in theſe reſpects, ſhall be regulated by the articles herein after inſerted on thoſe ſubjects.

ART. XIII. His Majeſty conſents, that the veſſels belonging to the citizens of the United States of America, ſhall be admitted and hoſpitably received in all the ſea ports and harbours of the Britiſh territories in the Eaſt-Indies. And that the citizens of the ſaid United States may freely carry on a trade between the ſaid territories and the ſaid United States, in all articles of which the importation or exportation reſpectively, to or from the ſaid territories, ſhall not be entirely prohibited. Provided only, that it ſhall not be lawful for them, in any time of war between the Britiſh government and any other power or ſtate whatever, to export from the ſaid territories, without the ſpecial permiſſion of the Britiſh government there, any military ſtores, or naval ſtores, or rice. The citizens of the United States ſhall pay for their veſſels, when admitted into the ſaid ports, no other or higher tonnage duty than ſhall be payable on Britiſh veſſels when admitted into the ports of the United States. And they ſhall pay no other or higher duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the ſaid veſſels, than ſhall be payable on the ſame articles when imported or exported in Britiſh veſſels. But it is expreſsly agreed, that the veſſels of the United States ſhall not carry any of the articles exported by them from the ſaid Britiſh territories, to any port or place except to ſome port or place in America, where the ſame ſhall be unladen, and ſuch regulations ſhall be adopted by both parties, as ſhall, from time to time, be found neceſſary to enforce the due and faithful obſervance of this ſtipulation. It is alſo underſtood, that the permiſſion granted by this article is not to extend to allow the veſſels of the United States to carry on any part of the coaſting trade of the ſaid Britiſh territories; but veſſels going with the original cargoes, or part thereof, from one port of diſcharge to another, are not to be conſidered as carrying on the coaſting trade. Neither is this article to be conſtrued to allow the citizens of the ſaid States to ſettle or reſide within the ſaid territories, or to go into the interior parts thereof, without the permiſſion of the Britiſh government eſtabliſhed there; and if any tranſgreſſion ſhould be attempted againſt the regulations of the Britiſh government in this reſpect, the obſervance of the ſame ſhall and may be enforced againſt the citizens of America, in the ſame manner as againſt Britiſh ſubjects, or others tranſgreſſing the ſame rule. And the citizens of the United States, whenever they arrive in any port or harbour in the ſaid territories, or if they ſhould be permitted in manner aforeſaid to go to any other place therein, ſhall always be ſubject to the laws, government and juriſdiction, of what nature eſtabliſhed in ſuch harbour, port or place, according as the ſame may be: The citizens of the United States may alſo touch, for refreſhment, at the iſland of St. Helena, but ſubject, in all reſpects, to ſuch regulations as the Britiſh government may, from time to time, eſtabliſh there.

ART. XIV. There ſhall be, between all the dominions of his majeſty in Europe and the territories of the United States a reciprocal and perfect liberty of commerce and navigation. The people and inhabitants of the two countries reſpectively ſhall have liberty freely and ſecurely, and without hindrance and moleſtation, to come with their ſhips and cargoes to the lands, countries, cities, ports, places and rivers within the dominions and territories aforeſaid, to enter into the ſame, to reſort there and to remain and reſide there, without any limitation of time: Alſo to hire and poſſeſs houſes and warehouſes for the purpoſes of their commerce, and generally, the merchants and traders on each ſide ſhall enjoy the moſt complete protection and ſecurity for their commerce; but ſubject always, as to what reſpects this article, to the laws and ſtatutes of the two countries reſpectively.

ART. XV. It is agreed, that no other or higher duties ſhall be paid by the ſhips or merchandize of the one party in the ports of the other, than ſuch as are paid by the like veſſels or merchandize of all other nations. Nor ſhall any other or higher duty be impoſed in one country on the importation of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the other, than are or ſhall be payable on the importation of the like articles being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor ſhall any prohibition be impoſed on the exportation or importation of any articles to or from the territories of the two parties reſpectively, which ſhall not equally extend to all other nations.

But the Britiſh government reſerves to itſelf the right of impoſing on American veſſels entering into the Britiſh ports in Europe, a tonnage duty equal to that which ſhall be payable by Britiſh veſſels in the ports of America: and alſo ſuch duty as may be adequate to countervail the difference of duty now payable on the importation of European and Aſiatic goods when imported into the United States in Britiſh or in American veſſels.

The two parties agree to treat for the more exact equalization of the duties on the reſpective navigation of their ſubjects and people, in ſuch manner as may be moſt beneficial to the two countries. The arrangements for this purpoſe ſhall be made at the ſame time with thoſe mentioned at the concluſion of the 12th article of this treaty, and are to be conſidered as a part thereof. In the interval it is agreed, that the United States will not impoſe any new or additional tonnage duties on Britiſh veſſels, nor increaſe the now ſubſiſting difference between the duties payable on the importation of any articles in Britiſh or in American veſſels.

ART. XVI. It ſhall be free for the two contracting parties, reſpectively, to appoint conſuls, for the protection of trade, to reſide in the dominions and territories aforeſaid, and the ſaid Conſuls ſhall enjoy thoſe liberties and rights which belong to them by reaſon of their function. But before any Conſul ſhall act as ſuch, he ſhall be, in the uſual forms, approved and admitted by the party to whom he is ſent; and it is hereby declared to be lawful and proper, that in caſe of illegal or improper conduct towards the laws or government, a Conſul may either be puniſhed according to law, if the laws will reach the caſe, or be diſmiſſed, or even ſent back, the offended government aſſigning to the other their reaſons for the ſame.

Either of the parties may except from the reſidence of Conſuls, ſuch particular places as ſuch party ſhall judge proper to be ſo excepted.

[Remainder in our next.]

Sunday laſt arrived here the ſhip Adriana, Capt. Clapp, in 37 days from London. The following intelligence was extracted from the Courier, and the Morning Chronicle, to the 19th of May, with which we were favoured by Capt. Clapp, and Mr. Talbot, Supercargo.

PARIS, May 8.

THE trial of Fouquier Tinville and his accomplices, is at length terminated. The Jury brought in their verdict yeſterday, and found

Fouquier Tinville, late Public Accuſer,

Etinne Foucault, Ex Judge of the Revolutionary Tribunal,

Gatriel Tonſſain Seiller, Ex Preſident,

F. P. G. de Launay, Ex Judge,

Pierre Lenoy, called dix Aout, Ex Judge,

Leopold Renaudin, Ex Juror,

Jochein Villotte, Ex Juror,

Jean Louis Prieur, Ex Juror,

Claude Louis Chatelet, Ex Juror,

Francois Gebard, Ex Juror,

Pierre Joſeph Boyenval,

Pierre Guillaume Benoit,

Marie Joſeph Lanne,

Joſeph Vernay,

Francois Dupommier, and

A. M. J. Herman,

guilty of having committed at the Revolutionary Tribunal, in the ſecond year of the Republic, crimes tending to favour the plans of the enemies of the people, to promote the deſolution of the National Convention, and to arm the citizens againſt each other; of having cauſed an innumerable quantity of citizens to periſh under the forms of law; of having drawn out liſts of preſcription; of having ordered women with child to be executed; of having tried and condemned 30, 40, and even 60 perſons at a time, within three hours; of having drawn out indictments in ſuch a confuſed manner that the father has often been executed for the ſon, and the ſon for the father; of having refuſed to perſons accuſed a copy of the act of accuſation againſt them; of having packed juries, inſtead of chooſing them by lot, &c.—The Public Accuſer, as ſoon as the verdict was pronounced, required that the penalty of death ſhould be paſſed upon them.

The Preſident immediately aſked what they had to ſay againſt the application of the law?

Boyenval exclaimed, "Since I am to loſe my head on the ſcaffold, I deſire of the Tribunal that orders may be given to let me ſuffer the puniſhment of my crimes in Peace."

Gerard. "I do not queſtion the juſtice of the Convention, but why did they puniſh the authors of our crimes with baniſhment only, and why are we who only acted by their commands to be puniſhed with death. Nevertheleſs it does not ſignify. I die a Republican. Vive la Rebublique!"

Renauden. "I never did any thing but what was proper."

Lanne. "I only regret leaving my wife."

Dupomier. "And I my children."

Lannay. "How came I to be implicated with ſuch a man as Fouquier!

Villate. "What I propheſied in my part of cauſes ſecrettes, in ſpeaking of the Apocalypſe, will come to paſs."

The Preſident then paſſed ſentence of death upon them.

Fouquier Tinville. "Since it has been decided that I ſhould loſe my head on the ſcaffold, poſterity, to whom all things muſt be known, will diſcover who the real conſpirators are. I demand to be led to immediate execution. I am ready."

The condemned perſons were carried from the bar, and this morning they were carried, amidſt an immenſe crowd of perſons, who beſtowed the moſt bitter execrations on them, to the Place de Greve, where they were executed.

May 11. There was ſome fermentation yeſterday in ſeveral parts of Paris, on account of the ſcanty diſtribution of bread. Nevertheleſs, this fermentation did not ariſe to any great height, becauſe we know that a great quantity of corn is expected at Dunkirk.

May 12. From Dieppe we learn, that M. Eden, the Engliſh commiſſioner, who had reſided there ſome time, has returned to London, after having had with a French commiſſioner ſeveral conferences, which do not appear to have been in the ſmalleſt degree effectual.

The number of perſons detained in the different priſons is 2152.

FIGUIERES, IN CATALONIA, April 9.

The queſtion of war or peace between France and Spain has been ſome time in agitation. As citizen Bontgoin, previouſly to the commencement of hoſtilities, ſucceeded in an embaſſy to the Spaniſh Court, it was generally underſtood that he was authorized to open a negociation, for the purpoſe of ſubmitting the preliminaries of a peace. He has paſſed ſome days at this place on his way from Paris, and it is generally believed that he is charged with a miſſion of a ſecret nature. The object of this miſſion is aſſuredly to treat with the court of Madrid on the ſubject of peace.

Though nothing has tranſpired on which any reliance can be placed, it is obvious, from a coincidence of circumſtances, that a peace will ſoon take place between France and Spain.

It is even reported, that peace is already concluded, but that Spain did not chooſe to acknowledge it, from an apprehenſion that England would intercept her homeward bound India fleet. Theſe reports are, however, too vague to entitle them to credit.

Certain it is, that directions have been given for removing into the interior all the articles which are not of immediate ſervice, and likewiſe the captures of the enemy.

BRUSSELS, 10 Floreal, April 30.

The letters that have been received from the banks of the Rhine, mention, that for ſeveral days different corps of Auſtrian troops have quitted their poſition near Mulheim, and have proceeded towards the Upper Rhine, which is now the general rendezvous of the enemy's troops.

The Republican Generals watch with an attentive eye all the operations of the allies, for the purpoſe of diſconcerting their project with the greater eaſe. The paſſage of the Rhine offers almoſt inſurmountable obſtacles. It would coſt the Auſtrians dear if they attempt it, as every thing announces that they will. The ſame letters, which have afforded us the above details, add, that the French advanced poſts, having fired upon the boats which the enemy had placed before Vallendar, all the fortreſſes of Ehrenbreſtein commenced a tremendous fire upon Coblentz and its environs. This firing however ſoon ceaſed, and a new arrangement was made for the purpoſe of putting an end to hoſtilities that are unavailing and uſeleſs.

The central Adminiſtration of the country, between the Meuſe and the Rhine, have paſſed an Arret, by which all the exemptions, perrogatives, and privileges of the nobleſſe and clergy are abolished.

Theſe ci-devant Privileged Orders are in future to pay the ſame impoſts, taxes, contributions, and other public charges, as the other citizens have done.

All the Municipalities have been organized in Belgium, and put on the following footing: Every city is to have a Municipality, a Mayor, a National Agent, and a Deputy; there is alſo to be a Council General of the Commune, compoſed of the principal citizens, who are to do duty gratuitouſly.

LONDON May 8.

By Paris papers up to the 30th of April, nothing very intereſting appears to have paſſed in the Convention, but they bring the very important intelligence of the ſafe arrival of the Grand Convoy from America. This will go a great way towards alleviating the diſtreſs ariſing from the ſcarcity of bread, which, in many parts of France, altho' other articles of ſubſiſtance are in tolerable plenty, has undoubtedly been greater than in this country.

According to a letter from L'Orient, the convoy entered the ports of Britany, and theſe ports had been blockaded for twenty days by Engliſh ſhips of war, (thoſe under the command of Admiral Colpoys and Sir J. B. Warren.) It conſiſted of 140 veſſels, under the eſcort of Fougueux of 74 guns, three frigates of 36 guns each, two corvettes of 26 guns, two cutters of 18, and a ſloop of 12 guns.

The arrival will furniſh abundant matter to the papers in the intereſt of Mr. Pitt, for new attacks upon Earl Spencer's conduct as Firſt Lord of the Admiralty.

May 9. Yeſterday morning we had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the return of three companies of the Guards, amounting to about 180 men. His Majeſty went to welcome the brave but unfortunate men on their arrival; and rode at their head into town, the band playing the tune of "See the conquering Hero comes."—It is impoſſible to deſcribe their tattered condition, but the men, as well as their female followers, appeared healthy, and joy animated every feature on their return to Old England. The King ſhook every one of them heartily by the hand.

The Hamburgh Mail of the 29th ult. arrived yeſterday, it brings little intelligence of importance. There is a report at Frankfort, that a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities has taken place between the French and the Auſtrians.

Yeſterday Mr. Maſon, arrived at the Horſe Guards, with diſpatches from Lieut. Gen. Dundas, dated at Dieppholſt the 30th. ultimo. Nothing material had occurred. The Britiſh troops were about to retire from the Pruſſian Territory, in conſequence of the late treaty between his Pruſſian Majeſty and the French Republic.

May 14.

A letter was read at Lloyd's this morning, from the American Conſul at Paris to the American Reſident at Dunkirk, informing him that the American Conſul at Liſbon had communicated to him the intelligence of a Treaty of Peace having been concluded between the Dey of Algiers and Portugal, through the mediation of the Courts of London and Madrid.

Diſpatches were received from Admiral Hotham on Tueſday, which afford a complete refutation of the Iriſh intelligence of a ſecond victory having been obtained by the Britiſh ſquadron in the Mediterranean. They remained at St. Florenzo on the 19th ult.

The money which the King of Pruſſia has received from this country has been productive of two beneficial conſequences to the Monarch. It enabled him to aſſiſt in the conqueſt of Poland, and it has furniſhed him with the means of purchaſing ſtores, ammunition, &c. which will probably be uſed againſt this country.

Ten Hundred Thouſand pounds a year are paid to the King of Sardinia, for which his Majeſty was to make a grand diverſion in Italy. The only diverſion which he has made has been to receive the money, and to laugh at us for our exceſs of folly and credulity.

May 15.

Twenty-one regiments of Heſſians and Hanoverians are ſaid to be expected in England before the end of the preſent month.

Riots have taken place at Froome and Bruton, in conſequence of the high price of proviſions.

May 16.

We received this morning a regular ſeries of Paris papers, from the 6th to the 12th inſtant, inclusive. Their contents are very important; they relate chiefly to the internal ſituation of the French Republic; to the plans which the Convention mean to adopt for the purpoſe of giving energy and ſtability to the government; of reconciling the liberty of the people with the obedience due to the laws; of communicating vigour to the different parts of the Republic, and of producing harmony and co-operation between the whole; of reſtoring animation to agriculture, vigour to commerce, and credit to the finances.

The cargoes of the Dutch ſhips detained in our ports have been ordered to be ſold by government—among theſe there are ſeveral laden with corn.

On Sunday the Neapolitan ambaſſador received diſpatches from his court by an extraordinary courier, immediately after which he had a conferrence with Lord Grenville, and ſent back the courier on Tueſday.

By ſome it is ſuppoſed that the purport of theſe diſpatches was to inform our miniſters of the reſolution of the Court of Naples to make peace with France; and by others, with more probability, that it was to ſolicit the diſpatch of naval reinforcements to the Mediterranean, ſo as to give our fleet a ſuperiority, and enable it to protect the coaſts of Italy from invaſion by the French.

It is extraordinary, however, that the Court of Naples ſhould dread the ſuperiority of the French in the Mediterranean, while the Spaniards have twenty ſhips of the line there, which might form a junction with our fleet. It is even ſurmiſed that one of the reaſons for the removal of Lord Hood from the command in the Mediterranean was the refuſal of the Spaniards to co-operate with him after the buſineſs at Toulon.

May. 18.

The committee on the high price of proviſions reported that they had agreed to take ſlaughter houſes, and to encourage buying cattle in the market, and killing and ſelling the meat at prime coſt. The Committee likewiſe ſtrongly recommended the introduction of fiſh as much as poſſible, and to give a bounty for the greateſt quantity produced at the market. Several members thought this ſubſtitute for meat very inadequate, and would by no means alleviate the diſtreſs, or meet the wiſhes of the public. It was moved that the further conſideration be referred back to the ſame committee; in the time, they had leave to draw for any ſum not exceeding 500l. to put the project of the ſlaughter houſe into immediate execution.

An officer arrived from Breſt reports as follows: Left Quimper the 16th of April, 1795, went to Breſt immediately, found there 32 ſail of the line, and 14 or 16 frigates, with a great number of corvettes and cutters; one half of the line of battle were prepared for ſea.

In the dock yards there was one three decker intended, as their officers ſaid, to carry 150 guns; two 74 or 80 gun ſhips on the ſtocks, but not in any ſtate of forwardneſs ſo as to launch this ſummer, likewiſe ſeveral corvettes, apparently intended for carrying heavy metal.

The Majeſteux was warped down Breſt harbour; and laid along ſide the ſheer hulk, to take in maſts, ſhe is a very fine ſhip.

There appears a great want of timber in the yards, yet they refuſed to buy ſome from a Dane. They have an immenſe quantity of anchors, and cordage of the beſt quality ever ſeen, but in great want of nails.

The Montagne is in Breſt roads, but not fit for ſea.

The Alexander is nearly ready for coming out harbour. The Thames frigate is in the harbour repairing.

A ſquadron of five ſail of the line and 7 frigates, with corvettes and cutters, among which is a brig of 16 guns, 32 pounders, ſailed on the ſecond day of May, with a convoy of about 60 ſail of merchantmen in ballaſt, apparently for Bourdeaux, out 45 days for Havre-de-Grace.

May 19. It is a circumſtance that tho' the continuance of the war is determined upon, no plan for the proſecution of the campaign has yet been decided; and the month of May has almoſt departed without any important blow being ſtruck on either ſide.

What the plans and proſpect of the Emperor are we know not. We hear of no large reinforcements having been ſent to the Rhine, and the only movement which the Auſtrians have made, has been from Mulheim, towards the Rhine. This movement it was ſuppoſed was for the purpoſe of attempting the Rhine—a ſuppoſition which, when we conſider the great inferiority of the Imperial to the Republican force, does not appear to be well founded.

What is the plan of the Britiſh Cabinet? There is a report of a deſcent which the miniſters have determined, or at leaſt threatened to make on the coaſt of France. Such a report would not deſerve to be mentioned ſeriouſly, if we did not know that there is no project too abſurd for ſome men to carry into execution.

The National Convention for the two laſt months, have been totally ſilent with reſpect to hoſtile operations; and their proceedings have had more relations to the occupations of a country at peace, than of a nation at war.—Yet this inactivity can hardly be a matter of ſurpriſe to any one; knowing that Luxemburg and Mentz muſt at length be reduced, if not by force at leaſt by famine—they content themſelves with keeping thoſe forteſſes in a ſtate of blockade; and having executed all their plans of conqueſt, they have no motive to impel them to more active and vigorous operations

Upon a late muſter of the guards arrived from Germany, it appears that on the average only ten men per company have returned of thoſe who firſt embarked for Holland.

DUBLIN, May 12.

On Thurſday laſt when advice was received at Roſcommon of the outrage committed at Fairymount, the ſeat of Edward Mills, Eſq; near the above town, a party of the 18th light dragoons, headed by a Magiſtrate, proceeded thither, and attacked the rioters; 25 of whom, as we hear, fell ſacrifices to the offended laws.

By other later accounts of the above tranſaction, we are informed, that above 40 of the inſurgents ſuffered. Seven are ſtated to have dropped on the firſt fire of the cavalry, 20 were afterwards ſabred and ſhot, 14 drowned in the Shannon, beſide thoſe who were cut down in various directions during the purſuit of the fugitives.

May 14. We have ſeen letters from Sligo, Carrick-on-Shannon, Boyle, and Roſcommon, by the laſt poſt, which concur in mentioning that the lower order in the adjacent parts of the country are in a ſtate of great inquietude and fermentation. Very conſiderable bodies, to the amount of four and eight thouſand, have aſſembled in various places; but it was the general opinion that they would be induced to return to order by conciliatory means.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.

In addition to the foregoing articles, we have copied the following paragraphs from the STAR, *of the 12th and 16th May.—The latter is particularly intereſting.*

"There has been ſome epiſtolary wrangling between the Pruſſian Cabinet, and the Britiſh Commander in Chief upon the Continent, ſince the treaty was concluded between the former and France, which terminated in a moſt imperious meſſage, commanding our troops to leave their preſent poſition. This is not the only grateful return this country has received from its worthy ally for the liberal ſubſidy ſo long paid to him: our cabinet was flattered with a promiſe of a ſupply of wheat from the ports of Dantzic, Elbing, and Konigſberg; the merchants up the Baltic conſidered the buſineſs as certain, and our government had actually engaged a number of veſſels to proceed thither to bring home the grain; but his Pruſſian Majeſty has now iſſued a mandate, prohibiting all exportation of grain from any of his ports for any country, till ſix thouſand laſts, which he has contracted to furniſh to France, be completed; a quantity, by the bye, which will more than take up all that can be ſpared from his own dominions.

"To the foregoing circumſtance are now attributed the orders given to our cruizers, to bring into Britiſh ports all veſſels laden with grain for France, whatever may be the conſequence."

From the STAR, *of May 16.*

"By a gentleman who arrived on Wedneſday from the continent, we are aſſured, that the general opinion abroad is, that a war between Pruſſia and this country, in the courſe of the ſummer, is unavoidable. Our late ally, in return for our treaſure and kindneſs, when he peremptorily inſiſted on our cavalry immediately leaving his dominions, alſo deſired that the Britiſh magazine ſhould be immediately removed, at the ſame time threatening, "That if it was not, he "would order it to be ſet on fire." After General Harcourt had expoſtulated with his Majeſty on the impoſſibility of complying with his immediate requeſt, obtained ten days to remove all the magazine, with an aſſurance, at the ſame time, "that he would, at the expiration "of that period, have it deſtroyed, if "his commands were not punctually fulfilled by the General."

Saturday laſt being the Anniverſary of Independence, the ſame was celebrated by every friend to the United States.

The Day was uſhered in by the ringing of bells, which continued until evening—The military paraded—Federal Salutes were fired—Public Bodies dined together—Congratulations were mutual, and the Father of his Country received the Felicitations of every Claſs of Citizens, civil, clerical and military.

Carpets and Carpeting.

Juſt come to hand, and to be ſold by
WILLIAM ADCOCK,
No. 52, Market-ſtreet,

BRUSSELS, Perſia and Wilton Capets and Carpeting, of beſt quality and neweſt patterns, a great variety of the ingrain and common Scotch Carpets and Carpeting; alſo, a large and general aſſortment of other GOODS, as uſual. 5

THE
Earthen-Ware Manufactory,

In Front-ſtreet, above Pool's Bridge, is continued in the moſt extenſive manner.

A large Aſſortment of the
BEST WARE IS ON HAND,

Ready aſſorted in hogſheads and crates A conſtant and regular Supply may be depended on at the ſhorteſt Notice.

*** Orders are received at the Manufactory, or at No. 25, Arch-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, July 4, 1795. 3m

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th ult. an indented Servant LAD, named JOHN CONNELL, lately from Cork, in Ireland, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, tolerably well ſet, brown hair, hazle eyes, his forehead and top of his head remarkably high, and of a parabolar form, ſpeaks in the Iriſh dialect, and can converſe in the Iriſh tongue, ſerved ſome time to the cork making buſineſs before he came to America, in which, it is probable, he may endeavour to get encouragement: had on, when he went off, a ſhirt of white homeſpun linen, ticklenburg trowſers, a lead coloured veſt, round black hat, and a pair of heavy ſhoes tied with ſtrings. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive the above Reward. Maſters of veſſels, and others, are requeſted to attend to the above, and not to harbour or take him off at their peril.

JAMES HUNTER,
No. 37, North Second-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, July 4, 1795. tf

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Pennſborough townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 28th inſtant, an Apprentice LAD to the ſhoemaking buſineſs, named JAMES MAXWELL, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well ſet, between 19 and 20 years of age, has a coarſe dark complexion, long dark brown hair, which he commonly wore tied or queued; had on and took with him, a new dark ſtriped nankeen coat, ſtampt cotton waiſtcoat, red ſtriped trowſers, a pair of ſtriped linen do. a pair coloured tow do. 3 ſhirts, one of which was new, one roram and one wool hat, new ſhoes with plated buckles. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Apprentice, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES PASSMORE.

June 28, 1795.

N. B. The ſaid Maxwell went off in company with a Lad of the name of Iſaiah Hollingſworth, about 16 years of age, and it is ſuppoſed they will continue together. *

NOTICE is hereby given,

to all whom it may concern, That we, the ſubſcribers, Commiſſioners, appointed by *Joſeph Hugg*, *John Wilkins*, and *John Sparks*, Eſquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the county of Glouceſter, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, to divide a certain TRACT of CEDAR SWAMP, ſituate and lying on a branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, called Squoncom, near Thomas Cole's ſaw-mill, in the townſhip of Debford, county and ſtate aforeſaid, between *David Davis*, *Samuel Coles Davis*, *Daniel Newbold*, *Joſiah Reeve*, and *Ann Oſſey* (or the repreſentatives of the deviſees of ſaid Cedar Swamp) do propoſe to meet at the houſe of *Joſeph Bates*, in Haddonfield, on Seventh Day, the 8th day of Auguſt next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to make an alotment, by ballot, of their ſeveral ſhares, agreeably to law.

SAMUEL KENARD,
JOSEPH BOLTON,
JOHN KAY.

June 16, 1795. ‖

A ROBBERY.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain Man, who calls himſelf DANIEL DOCHARTY, about five feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, about 35 years of age, black hair, which he wore tied and clubbed; had on a long blue coat and black ſtuff veſt, did, on the 29th inſtant, about the hour of ten o'clock, near the Mariner's Compaſs, about 20 miles from Lancaſter, aſſault, and with force of arms, rob me of one ſilver mounted hunting whip, with the letters F. R. cut with a knife on the end, one felt hat with a high crown, ſeveral jacket patterns, ſome of ſtriped velvet, one of white jean with a black border, one printed jean, ſome bolts of lace, and ſeveral womens' fans. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Robber in any gaol in this ſtate, ſo that he ſhall be convicted for the robbery, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, or JAMES ARMOR, Innholder, at the Compaſs.

JAMES ROSS.

June 30, 1795. †

Office for the Purchaſe and

Sale of back lands, city lots, and other real eſtates in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, or any of the United States.

THE ſubſcriber being encouraged by many of his fellow citizens, is induced to open an office for the purchaſe and ſale of real eſtates in this ſtate, or any of the United States. The office will be opened at No. 56, Walnut-ſtreet; and as he is determined to uſe his utmoſt induſtry to bring to market lands, &c. of excellent quality, and of unexceptionable titles, he, with confidence, hopes to meet with public patronage.

He hath at this time for ſale, ſeveral valuable Tracts in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and Virginia The terms of ſale may be known by inſpecting the Office Books, kept for that purpoſe.

June 25. PETER BAYNTON.

A BLACK HORSE, with a ſtar and ſnip, three white feet, 13 hands and an half high, now in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, Pennſylvania; ſaid horſe was claimed and put to paſture by one James Oſbourne, late of Solebury townſhip, in ſaid county, who was ſuppoſed to have ſtolen a horſe from Dr. John Watſon, of the ſame place, and advertiſed as the perpetrator of the theft. The owner (if ſtolen) is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in ſix weeks from the date to defray the expences. JOSEPH HARROLD.

Buckingham, June 26, 1795. †

LANDS.

Any Perſon holding

Pennſylvania Donation and United States

LAND WARRANTS,

by applying at No. 56, North Seventh-ſtreet, may find a purchaſer. §

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 10th day of July next, at one o'clock P. M. a certain tract or parcel of Land, ſituate in Upper Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 30 acres, more or leſs, about 17 acres of meadow ground, ten acres of woodland well timbered, and the remainder good arable land; bounded by lands of Mr. Cunrod, Joſeph Charleſworth and Iſaac Tyſon. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the eſtate of Matthew Tyſon, by

ISAIAH WELLS, Sheriff.

Norriſtown, June 19, 1795.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 11th day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M. a certain Plantation or tract of Land, ſituate in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 116 acres, more or leſs, about fifteen acres of meadow ground, ten acres of woodland well timbered, and the remainder good arable land; bounded by lands of John Gill, Richard Leadham, Patrick Magargel, Daniel Thomas and others. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the eſtate of John Waterman, deceaſed, by

ISAIAH WELLS, Sheriff.

Norriſtown, June 19, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT large GRAZING FARM, now in the tenure of Mr. John Piſſant, containing about 471 acres; more than 200 of which are meadow of the beſt quality, the remainder conſiſts of cedar and maple ſwamp, upland, and outſide marſh, moſtly fit to be taken in. It is ſituate on the river Delaware, with a commodious and excellent landing, directly oppoſite to Cheſter, and between Repaupa and Raccoon creeks, in Glouceſter county, from which creeks public market-boats go every week to the city. This Farm may be conveniently divided into two, having two dwellings in good ſituations; has barns and ſtabling for feeding 60 head of cattle, and from its many advantages muſt be an object for any one extenſively in the grazing or dairy way. For terms, and more particular information, apply to RICHARD WHITEHEAD, No. 62, Vine-ſtreet. *7w

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Four Dollars Reward.

STRYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 13th inſtant, a Black HORSE, about 14 hands and a half high, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, one fore foot white, ſhort ſwitch tail, a natural trotter, ſhod all round, about 11 years old. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the ſign of the Bull's Head, in Strawberry-alley, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by me,

CHARLES CAREY.

June 14, 1795. §

Six-pence Reward.

RAN-AWAY on the 14th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, a Servant GIRL, named ELIZABETH LEVINGSTON; had on a linſey petticoat and gown. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, ſhall have the above reward, and no charges.

PHEBE JONES.

June 26, 1795. *

WHEREAS my wife ABIGAIL has abſconded my bed and board, without any reaſonable cauſe, and attached herſelf to lewd company; and as I am apprehenſive, by her former conduct, that ſhe will run me in debt, I hereby forewarn the Public not to truſt her any thing on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

DAVID NAPIER.

June 26, 1795. 7t

WAS taken up treſpaſſing on the ſubſcriber's premiſes, in Delaware county, Chicheſter townſhip, on the 5th inſt. a dark Bay HORSE, near 15 hands high, ſuppoſed to be 7 or 8 years old, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a large buſhy tail, appears not to be docked, but the hair cut, the appearance of ſcars on his near thigh, ſhod all round. The owner, after proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

CHARLES DINGEE.

Fifth Month 8th, 1795. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, about nine miles from Philadelphia, on the turnpike road, an old black MARE, both her eyes being out, her neck worn with the collar. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges and take her away.

MICHAEL CLINE.

June 17, 1795. *

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 7th inſtant, a Black COW, with ſome white on her forehead and under her belly, about 7 or 8 years old, and is dry. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JACOB EARNHEART.

June 27, 1795.

To be ſold at private Sale,

ONE ACRE OF LAND,

WHEREON is erected a one Story Stone HOUSE, ſituate in Moreland Townſhip, Montgomery County, near the Billet. For Terms, apply to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes. HENRY SHAFER.

June 19, 1795. *

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 29th of April laſt, an Apprentice BOY, named JAMES DUNBAR, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, down look, long dark hair, tied behind; had on and took with him a grey coloured ſhort coat, with metal buttons, light coloured overalls, made of coating, one ſpotted velvet jacket, one do. broad ſtripes, white and black, one do. printed cotton, of a light colour, a round caſtor hat, a pair of neats leather ſhoes with buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice, and ſecures him in any gaol in this ſtate, or the adjacent ſtates, and will give information thereof to *Michael Roberts*, No. 92, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, in Trenton, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

JONATHAN DOAN.

May 18, 1795. ¶6w

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Darby townſhip, Delaware county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, a Dun HORSE, 17 years old, about 14 hands and a half high, paces and trots, has a thick, long, black mane, black tail and legs, and a black liſt along his back, and was lately ſhod before; there are ſome marks of the ſaddle on his back, ſome of which are now ſore; he has been uſed to the gears, the marks of which are very evident. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Horſe, and gives information to the owner, ſo that he may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

OBORN GARRETT.

June 18, 1795.

N. B. Any perſon apprehending, and proſecuting to conviction, the Perſon who ſtole the above deſcribed Horſe, ſhall receive of me, the Treaſurer of the "Darby Society "for detecting Horſe Thieves," the ſum of THIRTY-TWO DOLLARS.

JOHN HUNT.

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living on the Germantown new road, adjoining Mr. Burrows's farm, 3 miles from town, a large brown COW, that gives ſome milk; ſhe has a white face, with brown ſpots round her eyes, white feet, white on the end of her tail, and white on her belly, the end of her horns cut off. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold, in thirty days from this, as ſhe hath been advertiſed ſome time ago.

BENJAMIN COOPER.

Northern-Liberties, June 15, 1795.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, two COWS; the one a dark brindle, marked with a ſlit in the right ear, the other red and white pied, with a ſlit in the left ear. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

GERSHOM JOHNSON.

Canal, near the upper bridge, on Schuylkill, May 23, 1795. *

CANAL LOTTERY.

SCHEME of a Lottery authoriſed by an act, entituled "An Act to enable the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna navigation, and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal navigation, to raiſe by way of Lottery, the ſum of four hundred thouſand dollars, for the purpoſe of completing the works in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

			Dollars.
1	Prize of	50,000 dollars,	50,000
1	of	30,000 dollars,	30,000
5	of	20,000 dollars each, to be paid to the poſſeſſors of the tickets of the five laſt drawn numbers,	100,000
1	of	15,000 dollars,	15,000
2	of	10,000 dollars each,	20,000
6	of	2,500 dollars each,	15,000
1	of	2,000 dollars, to be paid to the poſſeſſor of the ticket of the 1ſt drawn number	2,000
10	of	2,000 dollars each,	20, 00
20	of	1,000 dollars each,	20,000
40	of	500 dollars each,	20,000
100	of	100 dollars each,	10,000
16,500	of	12 dollars each,	198,000
16,687	Prizes,	Dollars	500,000
33,313	Blanks,		
50,000	Tickets at 10 dollars each,		500,000

All prizes ſhall be paid ten days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of the poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded in twelve months after the drawing is finiſhed, of which public notice will be given, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the uſe of the canal, and applied accordingly.

AT a meeting of the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna canal navigation—and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal.—

Wedneſday, May 13, 1795.

RESOLVED,

THAT David Rittenhouſe, Joſeph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standiſh Forde, and Francis Weſt, be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of diſpoſing of the tickets; which committee ſhall depoſit the money in bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the lottery.

Extract from the minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary of the joint meeting of the two boards.

The drawing of this lottery will poſitively commence on the firſt day of September next. Tickets may be had at the company's office, near the bank of the United States, and of either of the ſubſcribers.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
JOSEPH BALL,
JOHN STEINMETZ,
STANDISH FORDE,
FRANCIS WEST. } Managers.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of MARTHA BARR, late of Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts; and all thoſe indebted, are deſired to make payment on or before the 20th of June next, to

LAWRENCE JUSTICE,
ISAAC WORRELL, } Executors.

May 20, 1795. ¶

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday, the 10th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and ſomewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, ſpeaks coarſe, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linſey under jacket, ſtriped brown linſey trowſers, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfſkin ſhoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

May 13, 1795. ctf

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

Six Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Concord, Delaware county, on the night of the 3d inſtant, a dark brown MARE, about 14 hands and a half high, with a blaze down her face; has white on both her hind feet, and on one fore foot, is a little lame in her near hind leg, ſuppoſed to be the ſpavin, ſhod before; paces and trots remarkably eaſy; was, when ſtolen, tared on the inſide of her ears. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Mare, and brings her to her owner, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

JOS. TRIMBLE.

Concord, 8th of Fifth Month, 1795. *

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in a ſtate of high cultivation, containing about 153 acres, nearly one half whereof is marſh meadow, and the reſt arable land, ſituated in the neighbourhood of Port-Penn, in Newcaſtle county, and at preſent in the tenure of Mr. Caſper Cox.

Likewiſe the following TRACTS of LAND, in Aſton townſhip, about 6 miles from the borough of Cheſter, viz.

Thirty-nine acres, with a frame tenement thereon; about 6 acres of this tract are watered meadow, there is a good orchard on the premiſes, and a ſpring of excellent water near the houſe.

Seventy-three acres, on part of which are an orchard, three ſprings of water, and a conſiderable quantity of timber.

About four acres, adjoining the laſt mentioned tract, being arable land.

Alſo three Tracts of Land, of a good quality, in Harriſon county, Virginia, containing as follow, viz. 1000 acres, 500 acres, and 400 acres, the whole poſſeſſing great advantages of water and ſituation.

Any perſon inclinable to treat for any part of the above property, may know the terms, by applying either perſonally, or by letter, to the ſubſcriber, who keeps the Poſt-office in Cheſter, Pennſylvania.

MILES MACARTY,

Conveyancer and Land-Broker.

N. B. Perſons deſirous of either ſelling or purchaſing REAL PROPERTY, will have their requeſts duly attended to, upon application as above. May 18, 1795. tc.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware,

&c. &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets,

Has for Sale, a General Aſſortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c. cwtf

THE General Proprietors of the Weſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey, are deſired to take NOTICE, that a General Meeting of the Proprietors is appointed for Buſineſs of importance, on MONDAY, the 3d Day of Auguſt next, at 2 o'Clock, P. M. at Colonel HOAGLAND's Tavern, in the City of Burlington.

By order of the Council of Proprietors,

JAMES KINSEY, jun. Clerk.

Burlington, May 14, 1795. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, a Bay MARE, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, branded on the near ſhoulder, P. C. ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM WILKEN.

May 12, 1795. ¶

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of PETER LOESER, of Upper Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, late deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, properly adjuſted, for payment; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make payment to

CHRISTOPHER LOESER,
CHRISTIAN LOESER, } Adminiſtrators.

June 3, 1795. ‖ 4w

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, a dark bay MARE, 15 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

LAURENCE HIPPLE.

June 5, 1794. ¶

ALL Perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of Dr. CHARLES BENSELL, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcribers, that they may be adjuſted; and all who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate by bonds, notes, or book debts, are requeſted to make payment of their reſpective debts to ENGLE BENSELL, the accounting adminiſtrator.

SARAH BENSELL,
SALLY BENSELL,
CHARLES BENSELL,
GEORGE BENSELL,
ENGLE BENSELL, } Adminiſtrat.

May 4th, 1795, § 8 w.

EASTON STAGE.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, that the ſubſcriber intends to run the Stage between Eaſton and Philadelphia, for the enſuing ſeaſon, in the following manner, viz.

The ſtage ſtarts from Mr. George Vogle's tavern, in Eaſton, every Monday morning at 5 o'clock, and ſtops at the following taverns along the road, at William Strahn's, John Rodrock's, Thomas Craig's, and at Mr. John Moore's, in Jenkins-town and next day at 7 o'clock arrives at Mr. George Leſher's in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and ſets off to return to Eaſton every Thurſday morning.

Paſſage for each perſon to Philadelphia, two Dollars and a half, and the ſame to return; way paſſengers five pence per mile; 150 weight of Goods or Baggage, the ſame as a paſſenger.

JOHN NICOLAUS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 339.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1795.

TREATY

Of *Amity, Commerce* and *Navigation*, between his BRITANNIC MAJESTY, and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, by their PRESIDENT, with the advice and consent of their SENATE.

[*Concluded from our laſt.*]

ART. XVII. It is agreed, that in all caſes where veſſels ſhall be captured or detained on juſt ſuſpicion of having on board enemy's property, or of carrying to the enemy any of the articles which are contraband of war, the ſaid veſſel ſhall be brought to the neareſt or moſt convenient port; and if any property of an enemy ſhould be found on board ſuch veſſel, that part only which belongs to the enemy ſhall be made prize, and the veſſel ſhall be at liberty to proceed with the remainder without any impediment. And it is agreed, that all proper meaſures ſhall be taken to prevent delay, in deciding the caſes of ſhips or cargoes ſo brought in for adjudication; and in the payment or recovery of any indemnification adjudged or agreed to be paid to the maſters or owners of ſuch ſhips.

ART. XVIII. In order to regulate what is in future to be deemed contraband of war, it is agreed, that under the ſaid denomination ſhall be comprized all arms and implements ſerving for the purpoſes of war, by land or ſea, ſuch as cannon, muſquets, mortars, petards, bombs, grenadoes, carcaſſes, ſauciſſes, carriages for cannon, muſket reſts, bandoliers, gunpowder, match, ſalt-petre, ball, pikes, ſwords, head pieces, cuiraſſes, halberts, lances, javelins, horſe furniture, holſters, belts, and generally all other implements of war; as alſo timber for ſhip building, tar or rozin, copper in ſheets, ſails, hemp and cordage, and generally whatever may ſerve directly to the equipment of veſſels, unwrought iron and fir planks only excepted; and all the above articles are hereby declared to be juſt objects of confiſcation, whenever they are attemped to be carried to an enemy.

And whereas the difficulty of agreeing on the preciſe caſes in which alone proviſions and other articles not generally contraband may be regarded as ſuch, renders it expedient to provide againſt the inconveniencies and miſunderſtandings which might thence ariſe: It is further agreed, that whenever any ſuch articles ſo becoming contraband according to the exiſting laws of nations, ſhall for that reaſon be ſeized, the ſame ſhall not be confiſcated, but the owners thereof ſhall be ſpeedily and completely indemnified: and the captors, or in their default, the government under whoſe authority they act, ſhall pay to the maſters or owners of ſuch veſſels, the full value of all articles, with a reaſonable mercantile profit thereon, together with the freight, and alſo the demurrage incident to ſuch detention.

And whereas it frequently happens that veſſels ſail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the ſame is either beſieged, blockaded or inveſted; it is agreed, that every veſſel ſo circumſtanced may be turned away from ſuch port or place, but ſhe ſhall not be detained, nor her cargo, if not contraband, be confiſcated, unleſs after notice ſhe ſhall again attempt to enter; but ſhe ſhall be permitted to go to any other port or place ſhe may think proper: Nor ſhall any veſſel or goods of either party, that may have entered into ſuch port or place before the ſame was beſieged, blockaded or inveſted by the other, and be found therein after the reduction or ſurrender of ſuch place, be liable to confiſcation, but ſhall be reſtored to the owners or proprietors thereof.

ART. XIX. And that more abundant care be taken for the ſecurity of the reſpective ſubjects and citizens of the contracting parties, and to prevent their ſuffering injuries by the men of war or privateers of either party, all commanders of ſhips of war and privateers, and all others the ſaid ſubjects and citizens, ſhall forbear doing any damage to thoſe of the other party, or committing any outrage againſt them; and if they act to the contrary, they ſhall be puniſhed, and ſhall alſo be bound in their perſons and eſtates to make ſatisfaction and reparation for all damages, and the intereſt thereof, of whatever nature the ſaid damages may be.

For this cauſe all commanders of privateers, before they receive their commiſſions, ſhall hereafter be obliged to give before a competent judge, ſufficient ſecurity by at leaſt two reſponſible ſureties, who have no intereſt in the ſaid privateer, each of whom, together with the ſaid commander, ſhall be jointly and ſeverally bound in the ſum of fifteen hundred pounds ſterling, or if ſuch ſhips be provided with above one hundred and fifty ſeamen or ſoldiers, in the ſum of three thouſand pounds ſterling, to ſatisfy all damages and injuries, which the ſaid privateer or her officers or men, or any of them may do or commit during their cruize, contrary to the tenor of this treaty, or to the laws and inſtructions for regulating their conduct; and further, that in all caſes of aggreſſions the ſaid commiſſions ſhall be revoked and anulled.

It is alſo agreed, that whenever a judge of a court of admiralty of either of the parties ſhall pronounce ſentence againſt any veſſel, or goods or property, belonging to the ſubjects or citizens of the other party, a formal and duly authenticated copy of all the proceedings in the cauſe, and of the ſaid ſentence, ſhall, if required, be delivered to the commander of the ſaid veſſel, without the ſmalleſt delay, he paying all legal fees and demands for the ſame.

ART. XX. It is further agreed, that both the ſaid contracting parties ſhall not only refuſe to receive any pirates into any of their ports, havens, or towns, or permit any of their inhabitants to receive, protect, harbour, conceal or aſſiſt them in any manner, but will bring to condign puniſhment all ſuch inhabitants as ſhall be guilty of ſuch act or offences.

And all their ſhips with the goods or merchandizes taken by them and brought into the port of either of the ſaid parties, ſhall be ſeized as far as they can be diſcovered and be reſtored to the owners or their factors or agents duly deputed and authoriſed in writing by them (proper evidence being firſt given in the court of admiralty for proving the property) even in caſe ſuch effects ſhould have paſſed into other hands by ſale, if it be proved that the buyers knew, or had good reaſon to believe or ſuſpect that they had been piratically taken.

ART. XXI. It is likewiſe agreed, that the ſubjects and citizens of the two nations ſhall not do any acts of hoſtility or violence againſt each other, nor accept commiſſions or inſtructions ſo to act from any foreign prince or ſtate, enemies to the other party; nor ſhall the enemies of one of the parties be permitted to invite, or endeavour to enliſt in their military ſervice, any of the ſubjects or citizens of the other party; and the laws againſt all ſuch offences and aggreſſions ſhall be punctually executed. And if any ſubject or citizen of the ſaid parties reſpectively ſhall accept any foreign commiſſion, or letters of marque, for arming any veſſel to act as a privateer againſt the other party, and be taken by the other party, it is hereby declared to be lawful for the ſaid party to treat and puniſh the ſaid ſubject or citizen, having ſuch commiſſion or letters of marque, as a pirate.

ART. XXII. It is expreſsly ſtipulated, that neither of the ſaid contracting parties will order or authoriſe any acts of repriſal againſt the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until the ſaid party ſhall firſt have preſented to the other a ſtatement thereof, verified by competent proof and evidence, and demanding juſtice and ſatisfaction, and the ſame ſhall either have been refuſed or unreaſonably delayed.

ART. XXIII. The ſhips of war of each of the contracting parties ſhall, at all times, be hoſpitably received in the ports of the other, their officers and crews paying due reſpect to the laws and government of the country. The officers ſhall be treated with that reſpect which is due to the commiſſions which they bear; and if any inſult ſhould be offered to them by any of the inhabitants, all offenders in this reſpect ſhall be puniſhed as diſturbers of the peace and amity between the two countries. And his majeſty conſents that in caſe an American veſſel ſhould, by ſtreſs of weather, danger from enemies, or other misfortunes, be reduced to the neceſſity of ſeeking ſhelter in any of his Majeſty's ports, into which ſuch veſſel could not in ordinary caſes claim to be admitted, ſhe ſhall, on manifeſting that neceſſity to the ſatisfaction of the government of the place be hoſpitably received, and permitted to refit and to purchaſe, at the market price, ſuch neceſſaries as ſhe may ſtand in need of, conformably to ſuch orders and regulations as the government of the place, having reſpect to the circumſtances of each caſe, ſhall preſcribe. She ſhall not be allowed to break bulk, or unload her cargoe, unleſs the ſame ſhall be bona fide neceſſary to her being refitted. Nor ſhall be permitted to ſell any part of her cargo, unleſs ſo much only as may be neceſſary to defray her expences, and then not without the expreſs permiſſion of the government of the place. Nor ſhall ſhe be obliged to pay any duties whatever, except only on ſuch articles as ſhe may be permitted to ſell for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

ART. XXIV. It ſhall not be lawful for any foreign privateers (not being ſubjects or citizens of either of the ſaid parties) who have commiſſions from any other prince or ſtate in enmity with either nation, to arm their ſhips in the ports of either of the ſaid parties, nor to ſell what they have taken, nor in any other manner to exchange the ſame; nor ſhall they be allowed to purchaſe more proviſions than ſhall be neceſſary for their going to the neareſt port of that prince or ſtate from whom they obtained their commiſſions.

ART. XXV. It ſhall be lawful for the ſhips of war and privateers belonging to the ſaid parties reſpectively to carry whitherſoever they pleaſe the ſhips and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any fee to the Officers of the Admiralty, or to any judges whatever; nor ſhall the ſaid prizes when they arrive at, and enter the ports of the ſaid parties, be detained or ſeized, neither ſhall the ſearchers or other officers of thoſe places viſit ſuch prizes (except for the purpoſe of preventing the carrying of any part of the cargo thereof on ſhore in any manner contrary to the eſtabliſhed laws of Revenue, Navigation or Commerce) nor ſhall ſuch officers take cognizance of the validity of ſuch prizes; but they ſhall be at liberty to hoiſt ſail, and depart as ſpeedily as may be, and carry their ſaid prizes to the place mentioned in their commiſſions or patents, which the commanders of the ſaid ſhips of war or privateers ſhall be obliged to ſhew. No ſhelter or refuge ſhall be given in their ports to ſuch as have made a prize upon the ſubjects or citizens of either of the ſaid parties; but if forced by ſtreſs of weather, or the danger of the ſea, to enter therein, particular care ſhall be taken to haſten their departure, and to cauſe them to retire as ſoon as poſſible. Nothing in this Treaty contained ſhall, however, be conſtrued to operate contrary to former and exiſting public treaties with other Sovereigns or States. But the two parties agree that while they continue in amity neither of them will in future make any treaty that ſhall be inconſiſtent with this or the preceding article.

Neither of the ſaid parties ſhall permit the ſhips or goods belonging to the ſubjects or citizens of the other to be taken within cannon ſhot of the coaſt, nor in any of the bays, ports or rivers of their territories, by ſhips of war, or others, having commiſſion from any Prince, Republic or State whatſoever. But in caſe it ſhould ſo happen, the party whoſe territorial rights ſhall thus have been violated, ſhall uſe his utmoſt endeavours to obtain from the offending party, full and ample ſatisfaction for the veſſel or veſſels ſo taken, whether the ſame be veſſels of war or merchant veſſels.

ART. XXVI. If at any time a rupture ſhould take place (which God forbid) between his Majeſty and the United States, the Merchants and others of each of the two nations reſiding in the dominions of the other, ſhall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their Trade, ſo long as they behave peaceably and commit no offence againſt the laws; and in caſe their conduct ſhould render them ſuſpected and the reſpective governments ſhould think proper to order them to remove, the term of twelve months from the publication of the order ſhall be allowed them for that purpoſe, to remove with their families, effects and property, but this favour ſhall not be extended to thoſe who ſhall act contrary to the eſtabliſhed laws, and for greater certainty, it is declared, that ſuch rupture ſhall not be deemed to exiſt while negociations for accommodating differences ſhall be depending, nor until the reſpective Ambaſſadors or Miniſters, if ſuch there ſhall be, ſhall be recalled, or ſent home on account of ſuch differences, and not on account of perſonal miſconduct, according to the nature and degrees of which both parties retain their rights either to requeſt the recall, or immediately to ſend home the Ambaſſador or Miniſter of the other; and that without prejudice to their mutual friendſhip and good underſtanding.

ART. XXVII. It is further agreed, that his Majeſty and the United States on mutual requiſitions, by them reſpectively, or by their reſpective miniſters or officers authoriſed to make the ſame, will deliver up to juſtice all perſons who, being charged with murder or forgery, committed within the juriſdiction of either, ſhall ſeek an aſylum within any of the countries of the other, provided that this ſhall only be done on ſuch evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or perſon ſo charged ſhall be found, would juſtify his apprehenſion and commitment for trial, if the offence had there been committed. The expence of ſuch apprehenſion and delivery ſhall be borne and defrayed by thoſe who make the requiſition and receive the fugitive.

ART. XXVIII. It is agreed, that the firſt ten articles of this Treaty ſhall be permanent, and that the ſubſequent articles, except the 12th, ſhall be limited in their duration to twelve years, to be computed from the day on which the ratifications of this Treaty ſhall be exchanged, but ſubject to this condition——that whereas the ſaid 12th article will expire by the limitation therein contained, at the end of two years from the ſigning the preliminary or other articles of peace which ſhall terminate the preſent war in which his Majeſty is engaged, it is agreed, that proper meaſures ſhall by concert be taken for bringing the ſubject of that article into amicable treaty and diſcuſſion, ſo early before the expiration of the ſaid term, as that new arrangements on that head, may by that time be perfected and ready to take place. But if it ſhould unfortunately happen, that his Majeſty and the United States ſhould not be able to agree on ſuch new arrangements, in that caſe, all the articles of this Treaty, except the firſt ten, ſhall then ceaſe and expire together.

Laſtly. This Treaty, when the ſame ſhall have been ratified by his Majeſty and by the Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of their Senate, and the reſpective ratifications mutually exchanged, ſhall be binding and obligatory on his Majeſty and on the ſaid States, and ſhall be by them reſpectively executed and obſerved with punctuality and the moſt ſincere regard to good faith; and whereas it will be expedient, in order the better to facilitate intercourſe and obviate difficulties, that other articles be propoſed and added to this Treaty, which articles from want of time and other circumſtances,

cannot now be perfected—it is agreed, that the ſaid parties will, from time to time, readily treat of and concerning ſuch articles, and will ſincerely endeavour ſo to form them, as that they may conduce to mutual convenience, and tend to promote mutual ſatisfaction and friendſhip; and that the ſaid articles, after having been duly ratified, ſhall be added to and make a part of this Treaty. In faith whereof, we, the underſigned, Miniſters Plenipotentiary of his Majeſty the King of Great Britain and the United States of America, have ſigned this preſent Treaty, and have cauſed to be affixed thereto the Seal of our arms.

Done at London, this Nineteenth day of November, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Four.

GRENVILLE. (Seal.)
JOHN JAY. (Seal.)

CONDITIONAL RATIFICATION

On the Part of the United States.

In Senate, June 24, 1795.

Reſolved, That the Senate do conſent to, and adviſe the Preſident of the United States to ratify the Treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between his Britannic Majeſty and the United States of America, concluded at London, the 19th November, 1794, on condition that there be added to ſaid Treaty, an article whereby it ſhall be agreed to ſuſpend the operation of ſo much of the 12th article, as reſpects the trade, which his ſaid Majeſty thereby conſents may be carried on between the United States and his iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, in the manner, and on the terms and conditions therein ſpecified.

And the Senate recommend to the Preſident to proceed without delay to further friendly negociations with his Majeſty on the ſubject of the ſaid trade, and of the terms and conditions in queſtion.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1793.

SIR,

I AM honored with yours of Auguſt 30. Mine of the 7th of that month aſſured you, that meaſures were taken for excluding from all further aſylum in our ports, veſſels armed in them to cruize on nations with which we are at peace, and for the reſtoration of the prizes, the Lovely Laſs, Prince William Henry, and the Jane of Dublin; and that ſhould the meaſures for reſtoraion fail in their effect, the Preſident conſidered it as incumbent on the United States to make compenſation for the veſſels.

We are bound by our treaties with three of the belligerent nations, by all the means in our power to protect and defend their veſſels and effects in our ports, or waters, or on the ſeas near our ſhores, and to recover and reſtore the ſame to their right owners when taken from them. If all the means in our power are uſed, and fail in their effect, we are not bound by our treaties with thoſe nations to make compenſation.

Though we have no ſimilar treaty with Great-Britain, it was the opinion of the Preſident, that we ſhould uſe toward that nation the ſame rule, which, under this article, was to govern us with the other nations; and even to extend it to captures made on the high ſea, and brought into our ports; if done by veſſels which had been armed within them.

Having, for particular reaſons, forbore to uſe all the means in our power for the reſtoration of the three veſſels mentioned in my letter of Auguſt 7th, the Preſident thought it incumbent on the United States to make compenſation for them: And though nothing was ſaid in that letter of other veſſels taken under like circumſtances, and brought in after the 5th of June, and before the date of that letter, yet when the ſame forbearance had taken place, it was and is his opinion, that compenſation would be equally due.

As to prizes made under the ſame circumſtances, and brought in after the date of that letter, the Preſident determined, that all the means in our power ſhould be uſed for their reſtitution. If theſe fail, as we ſhould not be bound by our treaties to make compenſation to the other powers in the analogous caſe, he did not mean to give an opinion that it ought to be done to Great-Britain. But ſtill, if any caſes ſhall ariſe ſubſequent to that date, the circumſtances of which ſhall place them upon ſimilar ground with thoſe before it, the Preſident would think compenſation equally incumbent on the United States.

Inſtructions are given to the Governors of the different ſtates, to uſe all the means in their power for reſtoring prizes of this laſt deſcription found within their ports. Though they will of courſe take meaſures to be informed of them, and the general government has given them the aid of the cuſtom-houſe officers for this purpoſe, yet you will be ſenſible of the importance of multiplying the channels of their information, as far as ſhall depend on yourſelf, or any perſon under your direction, in order that the governors may uſe the means in their power for making reſtitution.

Without knowledge of the capture they cannot reſtore it. It will always be beſt to give the notice to them directly; but any information which you ſhall be pleaſed to ſend to me alſo at any time, ſhall be forwarded to them as quickly as diſtance will permit.

Hence you will perceive, Sir, that the Preſident contemplates reſtitution or compenſation in the caſes before the 7th Auguſt; and after that date, reſtitution, if it can be effected by any means in our power. And that it will be important that you ſhould ſubſtantiate the fact, that ſuch prizes are in our ports or waters.

Your liſt of the privateers illicitly armed in our ports is, I believe, correct.

With reſpect to loſſes by detention, waſte, ſpoliation ſuſtained by veſſels taken as before-mentioned, between the dates of June 5th and Auguſt 7th, it is propoſed as a proviſional meaſure, that the collector of the cuſtoms of the diſtrict, and the Britiſh conſul, or any other perſon you pleaſe, ſhall appoint perſons to eſtabliſh the value of the veſſel and cargo, at the time of her capture and of her arrival in the port into which ſhe is brought, according to their value in that port. If this ſhall be agreeable to you, and you will be pleaſed to ſignify it to me, with the names of the prizes underſtood to be of this deſcription, inſtructions will be given accordingly to the collector of the cuſtoms where the reſpective veſſels are.

I have the honor to be, &c.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

GEO. HAMMOND, ESQ.

CALAIS, May 23.

"The late tumults which have taken place in Paris, and which have been produced by the combined force of the royaliſts, the anarchiſts, and the plunderers, have ended in the total defeat of the enemies of the public tranquility, and the conſequent triumph of the convention. For a moment the enemies of liberty and of the revolution appeared to ſucceed in miſleading the public mind; but the good citizens of Paris, the guardians of the public weal, no ſooner found that the national repreſentation was in danger, than they rallied round the convention, determined, with their lives, to defend it againſt the brigands, by whom it was menaced.

"Indeed, ſo complete has been the triumph of the friends of liberty and order, that the late partial inſurrection may be conſidered as an expiring ſtruggle of the royaliſts.

"Twenty-five members of the convention have been accuſed; of whom, thoſe who were lately ſent to the Chateau d'Ham, and other places of ſecurity, form a part.—They are immediately to be tried, not at Paris, but at ſome place to be appointed in one of the departments.

"The armed force at preſent in Paris, conſiſts of 300,000 men.

"P. S. Since I wrote the above, a friend of mine has received a letter from Paris, from which I copy the following lines, on the truth of which you may depend.

"While I am writing, regular troops are pouring into Paris in thouſands. They are at this moment, they ſay, ſurrounding the Fauxbourghs of Antoine and Marceau. The perſon who ſhot the deputy, was laſt night reſcued from the guillotine. The members, however, of the convention, remain firm at their poſt."

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

May 25.

Laporte, in the name of the united committees, ſays, "the boldneſs of the factious is ſuch, that every act of lenity on your part is a crime; "your committees charge me," ſays he, "to preſent you with this decree:"

The national convention, conſidering the malcontents of the Fauxbourgh St. Antoine have, on the 22d, 23d and 24th of this month, marched againſt the national repreſentatives, and pointed their cannon againſt them; that they threaten to proceed to ſtill further exceſſes; that a national repreſentative has been aſſaſſinated by them; that this aſſaſſin, condemned to death, has been reſcued by force from the place where his puniſhment ought to have been inflicted,

DECREE,

I. That the inhabitants of the Fauxbourgh St. Antoine ſhall deliver up the aſſaſſins to the repreſentative Ferraud, and particularly him who was yeſterday reſcued from the ſword of the law.

II. They ſhall be required to deliver up their cannon.

III. In caſe of refuſal, the Fauxbourgh St. Antoine ſhall be declared in a ſtate of rebellion, and all the ſections ſhall march againſt it; and from that time the diſtribution of articles of ſubſiſtance ſhall not take place in that Fauxbourgh.

IV. This decree ſhall be printed, publiſhed, and proclaimed all over Paris.

The committee of government ſhall be charged with the execution of the preſent decree.

The propoſal is adopted unanimouſly, amidſt the loudeſt applauſe.

Geniſſieux carries the decree, that the women who may be found in public places, ſhall be required immediately to return home, on pain of arreſt.

Clauzel and Dumont propoſes the adoption of a military commiſſion, which ſhall be immediately organized. Every perſon diſcovered as a falſe patrole, or debauching the troops, ſhall be inſtantly ſhot. The propoſition was adopted.

PARIS, May 21.

(From the Courier Univerſal.)

Deſpondence was yeſterday the order of the day in all parts of Paris: from morning till night every thing was in confuſion and diſmay; bread had increaſed in price, and the people expreſſed great diſcontent at the decree, directing that aſſignats with the royal impreſſion of five livres, and upwards, ſhould no longer be taken in payment. The preſent is an alarming criſis. May the event be fortunate.

The Horſe Gendarmes has received orders to quit the city. It is ſaid that attempts have been made to induce them to riſe againſt the Convention.

1 Prairial, midnight.

[Extracted from the Journal du Martin, of the 2d Prairial.]

Paris, at this moment, appears to be tranquil. Several of the repreſentatives of the people, who have been diſcovered, have been arreſted and conducted, with all the reſpect due to the repreſentatives of a great people, to the committees in the different ſections.

The female citizens, nevertheleſs, refuſe to receive their portions of bread.

NICE, 17 Floreal, May 8.

The Piedmonteſe, infinitely ſuperior in number to our troops, have ſurpriſed one of our advanced poſts, on the right wing of the army of Italy, in the defile of Feneſtres. The generale was inſtantly beat at St. Martin; reinforcements were ſent, and we have every reaſon to believe that the poſition which we have loſt will be regained.

LONDON, May 22.

The meſſenger from the Britiſh head-quarters ſays, that the Auſtrians had completely croſſed the Rhine on the 5th inſtant.

Notwithſtanding theſe military movements, the foreign prints are filled with ſpeculations on the probability of an approaching peace.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Horſe Guards, May 23, 1795.

A diſpatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received from lieutenant-general Dundas by his royal highneſs the duke of York, and tranſmitted by his royal highneſs to the right honorable Henry Dundas, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

Diepho't, May 9, 1795.

We have juſt heard that the Auſtrians have been ſucceſsful, though not without the loſs of ſix or ſeven hundred men in driving the French from the poſt of Monbach, near Mayence, and on the heights; before which place they will eſtabliſh part of their army.

May 25.

There is much reaſon to fear, that by the firſt intelligence from the continent, we ſhall be appriſed of the ſurrender of Luxembourg; for, according to the laſt accounts received from General Clairfait's army, the garriſon of that fortreſs had no proviſions for a longer term than the middle of this month.

A letter from Paris of the 5th inſt. ſtates, ſome circumſtances relating to the diſcovery of two new ſpice iſlands. The ſhip Duke of Clarence, Captain Hayes, arrived at China on the 18th of July laſt, on her paſſing from Bengal and Batavia, fell in with one of theſe in the neighbourhood of New-Guinea, and took poſſeſſion of it in the name of the King of England. The Indiſpenſible, Wilkinſon, of London, and Halcyon, Page, arrived at China from Botany Bay, exploring a new paſſage from the latter place, diſcovered the other, which Captain Page took poſſeſſion of in the name of the United States of America.

May 26.

Yeſterday diſpatches were received at the admiralty from Sir Sidney Smith, who is cruizing in the Channel, ſtating, that he had fallen in with a ſmall ſquadron of French ſhips of the line and ſome frigates, which had juſt ſailed from Breſt. The force is not preciſely known, but it is inconſiderable.

Admiral Cornwallis, with ſeven ſail of the line, ſailed from Portſmouth yeſterday on a cruize.

Lord Bridport was ſent to, on Saturday laſt, at his ſeat in the country, to take upon him the command of the grand fleet; and probably reached Portſmouth laſt night. The fleet is quite ready for ſea.

On Sunday Lord Howe arrived in town from Portſmouth, but ſtill very much indiſpoſed. Yeſterday his Lordſhip and family went to their ſeat in Hertfordſhire.

The declaration of his Imperial Majeſty, as Chief of the Empire, profeſſing a diſpoſition to enter into a negociation with the French Republic, has much attracted public attention. But it ſeems, as is obvious, that his Majeſty, in making this intimation to the Diet of Ratiſbon, had nothing further in view than to render nugatory the mediation offered by the king of Pruſſia, to prevent any partial treaty being entered into, through him, with France, which might tend to diſlocate the grand German confederacy; to place his Imperial Majeſty at the head of thoſe German States which are diſpoſed to treat for peace; and to accelerate or retard the negociations according to his own intereſts as a Sovereign Prince. The declaration was ſent from Vienna on the 22d of April, and delivered to the Diet at Ratiſbon on the 4th of May. Twelve days after, his Majeſty, having maturely weighed his own relative ſituation, and alſo the diſpatches ſent from our Court, accepts of a loan of 4,800,000l. and binds himſelf down to continue the war againſt France. The proſpect of peace is therefore, we conceive, as diſtant as ever.

According to letters from Revel, of the 28th of laſt month, in conſequence of an order from Peterſburgh, they were fitting out all the ſhips of war at that port that were afloat, which amounted to eleven ſhips of the line, ſeven frigates, and other veſſels. The San Alleſſandro Neuſki, of 86 guns, is equipping for a flag. At the time this order arrived, there were only three pendants flying in that harbour.

May 27.

We yeſterday ſtated in our paper, the arrival from France, by a Dane which reached Dover on Monday night from Calais, of very important intelligence. This was not the only news of conſequence which yeſterday brought.

The event which ſeems the firſt to preſs for mention is, the declaration of war by the Dutch againſt Great Britain.

A gentleman who left Amſterdam on Saturday laſt, and ſailed from the Texel on Sunday, has brought to this country a copy of the above declaration of war, which we conſider merely as a natural conſequence of the treaty offenſive and defenſive entered into between the Dutch and the French.

Such a declaration we conſider at the preſent moment as by no means unfavourable for the intereſts of England, as it furniſhes us with the beſt reaſons for confiſcating an immenſe property in this country belonging to Holland, and likewiſe for ſeizing all their ſhips of war and trade, which would otherwiſe have clandeſtinely been employed in the ſervice of the French.

The Dutch have furniſhed four millions ſterling to the French in way of loan.

In addition to the intelligence this day publiſhed, we find a detail of proceedings in the Convention, relative to the late riot, which are ſevere and deciſive.

All the women found in public places are ordered to return home on pain of arreſt.

Freron, whoſe head is ſaid, in a Liverpool paper, to have been carried through Paris on a pole, made an addreſs to the people of Paris on the 24th or 25th of May, full of ſpirit, animation and fine ſentiments, which we ſhall publiſh to-morrow, with other intereſting particulars.

The French frigate, Galatea, of 44 guns, was loſt on the 23d of April, on the Penmark's, in a gale of wind; thirty-two of her crew only ſaved.

Died, the duke of Newcaſtle, and James Boſwell, the friend of Dr. Johnſon.

The Eliza, A. M'Connell, from Virginia, is arrived at Liverpool.

Accounts were yeſterday received by government by way of Dover, direct from Calais, to nearly the following effect:——

On the morning of Thurſday laſt, an immenſe mob having aſſembled round the hall of the Convention, compoſed of parties delegated from different ſections, who kept up an inceſſant cry for bread and a Conſtitution—ſome members were delegated to addreſs them, adviſing them to ſeparate, and promiſing in the uſual phraſe, that returning plenty was ſoon expected, as well as a nearly general peace, in conſequence of the pending negociations.

Freron was one of thoſe who took upon him this taſk—he was immediately attacked, purſued, and aſſaſſinated in the boſom of the Convention.

The crowd having now overpowered the guards, occupied the whole body of the hall, from whence they expelled all the members, excepting thoſe whom they deemed friendly to their cauſe, and proceeded in a tumultuous way to dictate meaſures of reform.

A liſt of theſe was drawn up, which conſiſted principally of the following requiſitions:—That all perſons holding offices of ſtate, as well as the members of the Convention, ſhould reſign their ſituations, and ſubmit to remain in a ſtate of arreſtation till their conduct ſhould be thoroughly ſcrutinized; and that the Primary Aſſemblies ſhould be convened with all poſſible diſpatch.

While this was going on within doors, the head of Freron, who was always diſtinguiſhed among the moderates, was erected on a pole and carried through the ſtreets in triumph.

The old committee were all diſplaced, and a new one modelled after the form of that, at the head of which Robeſpierre ſo long reigned, was appointed.

In examining the papers of the committee of public welfare, it appeared that a treaty of peace had been concluded with the Princes of Heſſe and Saxe, and ſome other members of the Germanic body; as alſo that another, of yet as great a magnitude is in forwardneſs, this was ſuppoſed to be either with the Emperor or Spain.

Such was the revolution of the moment, but at the end of ſix hours a change again took place in favour of the moderates, to whom it ſhould ſeem the armed force of Paris remained faithful, though repulſed----the uſurpers were

defeated, and the Convention and committees again re-aſſumed their functions.

May 28.

Yeſterday an account was received in the city of the ſafe arrival at Scilly of the Liſbon and Oporto fleets.

A letter from Havre of the 24th Floreal, (May 13,) mentions the arrival there of five hundred and ſixty-nine priſoners from England, conveyed in a Swede from Portſmouth; they had to pay a guinea a peice for their paſſage, and were obliged to apply to the convention to pay it. The letter adds, that theſe perſons were ſent over to increaſe the conſumers of the ſcanty portion of their proviſions.

Yeſterday Major Vincent, of the 49th regiment, Captain Finling, of the 20th regiment, and Captain Lee, of the marines, taken in the Hound ſloop of war, on her paſſage from the Weſt-Indies, arrived in town, and report, that all the priſoners of war were removed on Sunday laſt from St. Omer's; the officers to Arras, and the privates ſtill further up the country. Theſe gentlemen were permitted to return to England upon their parole, not to ſerve until regularly exchanged.

The Engliſh regiment taken at Bergen-op-Zoom, and were lately at Amiens, are ſince removed to Rouen.

General O'Hara has obtained permiſſion to reſide at Chantilly.

We aſſerted in our paper of yeſterday, that we had only to continue the war vigorouſly for a few months, to obtain every object which we had propoſed, or could wiſh from it. In juſtice of this opinion we are happy to find ourſelves ſupported by ſuch authorities as Mr. Pitt and Mr Windham. Let us be firm and unanimous, and this country, we are certain, will attain a ſituation ſuperiour to any ſhe ever yet could boaſt.

That the Emperor may make peace as Head of the Empire, but continue the war as King of Hungary and Bohemia, is a poſſible event. It is in his latter character that he has received the ſubſidy from this country, and the inſidious conduct of the king of Pruſſia no doubt induces the Emperor to ſeparate his character, in his conduct in a war which he undertook from principle, and will no doubt proſecute while he can.

It has been ſaid that Capt. Molloy will reſign his commiſſion before the expected promotion of flags is announced.

We are happy to find an increaſed exertion in every department of the navy; ſhips are manned and fitted with a diſpatch which emulates the beſt exertions in the naval department under the adminiſtration of a Hawke or an Anſon.

We have the beſt hopes that any ſhip of war the Dutch may ſend to ſea, will ſoon add to the Britiſh force on that element. The Commanders appointed on the Northern Squadron, Admirals Duncan and Pringle, are men from whom every thing that is gallant and judicious may be expected.

According to a Paris paper of the 14th inſt. the French claim the honour of the victory before Mentz. The Auſtrians have not made any new attempt to croſs the Rhine, though all their movements ſhew that they are determined to do ſo. General Pichegru arrived, on the 30th of April at the French head quarters on the Rhine.

May 29.

On Wedneſday night miniſters received accounts from Paris of the 25th inſtant. A paper of that date ſtates, that the principal authors and abettors of the late attack on the Convention, having taken ſhelter in the Fauxbourgh St. Antoine, one of the nurſeries of inſurrection ſince the commencement of the revolution, an armed force of 50,000 men was drawn round this Fauxbourgh to prevent an eſcape, and the inhabitants compelled to deliver up all thoſe againſt whom the Committees had information, who were tried, condemned, and executed.

When the mob was beſetting the Convention on the 20th, and calling for bread, and the conſtitution of 1793, ſome of the moſt clamorous being aſked, by perſons who went among them for the purpoſe of appeaſing the ferment, whether they thought the conſtitution of 1793, a granary that would afford perpetual abundance? anſwered, we don't know, we can't read.

Whatever may have been the intention of the inſtigators of this tumult, it is worthy of remark, that Royalty is ſtill a word of too bad repute in Paris to be employed, even as the cry of excitement among the moſt ignorant and the moſt diſtreſſed of the populace. The number of men who armed to reſcue the Convention, is ſaid to be one hundred thouſand; but as the mob is ſaid to have been a million, the former is probably as much exaggerated as the latter muſt evidently be.

It was yeſterday confidently reported, in the city, that conſiderable diſturbances had taken place at Amſterdam, in conſequence of the declaration of war by Holland againſt this country.

It was likewiſe yeſterday ſtated, that the Swedes and Danes had agreed to lay up their ſhips, four ſail of the line each excepted. This is ſuppoſed to be in conſequence of the remonſtrances of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

By an American gentleman, lately arrived from Dover, we hear that the troops in Picardy, horſe and foot, are ordered immediately to Paris. The troops in the barracks at Amiens marched off at twelve o'clock at night, on the 19th inſtant, and the proviſions going thence to Paris were ſeized and plundered by the country people.

Mr. Wilberforce acted with more imprudence than we ſhould have expected from him, even with all the known enthuſiaſm which marks his character, when he hinted that the armies employed againſt France might catch the infection of French principles, and that he trembled for the conſequences.—Such obſervations are of the moſt dangerous kind, though, thank God, they are not likely to do much miſchief in this country, where the ſoldiery look up to an amiable and indulgent Monarch as their protector and father. But it is not the part of a wiſe patriot to throw out ſuch dangerous hints.

Informations are lodged againſt two Saleſmen of the firſt eminence, for manœvres in the markets, to keep up the price of cattle--againſt whom government has ordered the moſt vigorous proſecution, that proper examples may be made.

As our Frigates have in vain looked for the trade of France, they will now find ſomething to do in the trade of Holland, which with the 100,000,000 livres impoſed on them by the French, for the expences of the war, will reduce poor Nic Frog to the dire neceſſity of once more croaking in the marſhes from whence he originally ſprung.

May 30.

It is rumoured, but the intelligence comes through a very indirect channel, its authority being the report of a maſter of a fiſhing veſſel who left the coaſt of Holland on Tueſday laſt, that on the 12th inſtant, an attack, ſimilar to that which was made at Mentz, took place in the neighbourhood of Luxembourg, before which city, the French having received a reinforcement of 60,000 men, proceeded to erect a new line of batteries, all of which were, however, deſtroyed by the Auſtrians, who alſo took a number of battering cannon.

Through the ſame channel a rumour was brought of a ſecond action having taken place near Mentz; alſo a report of a diſturbance at Amſterdam, on Saturday laſt, which is ſaid to have broken out among the ſoldiers who declared themſelves hoſtile to the French league, and determined not to ſerve on board the ſhips of war ſitting in the Texel. The non arrival of the mails prevents our either confirming or pointing out the fallacy of any of theſe ſtatements.

FRANCE, May 30.

The circumſtance of the aſſaſſin of Ferrand, the Deputy to the National Convention, having been reſcued by the mob on his way to the place of execution, is confirmed by ſubſequent accounts, which give ſome further particulars of what happened on that occaſion. A morning paper of yeſterday, in order to impoſe on the public, by a ſeeming priority of intelligence, has affixed a date of the 25th inſt. to a circumſtance which happened on the 22d, the night on which Ferrand's aſſaſſin was ordered for execution; the ſame paper has alſo affixed the date of the 24th inſtant to the proceedings of the National Convention of the 23; for it was in conſequence of the reſcue of Ferrand's aſſaſſin on the preceding night, that the Convention paſſed the decree given in this day's paper.

It appears that a Blackſmith's boy was the perſon who carried Ferrand's head upon a pike; in conſequence of which he was ordered for execution. As the military were conducting him to the Place de Greve to be executed, a number of men and women reſcued him, and carried him off to the Fauxbourg St. Antoine. Immediately the United Committees ordered an armed force to diſarm the Fauxbourg, and for this purpoſe ſeveral regiments of the line united themſelves to the National Guards of Paris—The armed force ſent into the Fauxbourg St. Antoine found no reſiſtance till they arrived at the Barfere du Trone: but the appearance of the military having collected the inhabitants of the diſtrict, they attacked ſome of the advanced Guard, and took from them one or two pieces of cannon.

The Guard then thought it prudent to adopt meaſures of defence; they unpaved the principal ſtreet, which cut off their own means of retreat, and were much expoſed to ſome firing from the windows and tops of houſes. The riot continued through the whole day of the 23d; but we have reaſon to believe that on the 25th, the government had overcome the inſurgents, as ſtated in our parper of yeſterday.

We ſtate this on the authority of the beſt informed perſons; for our advices came down no later than the evening of the 23d inſtant.

BOSTON, July 3.

On Sunday evening there was an arrival from Nantz, in 42 days. No papers. The Captain informs, that on the 15th May, there was an inſurrection there, the object of which was to deſtroy the remnant of the Jacobins and terroriſts. Many of this deſcription were mortally wounded; but, by the interpoſition of government, order was ſoon reſtored.

The guillotine, when he ſailed, was taking ſummary juſtice on many who had endeavoured to injure the credit of the aſſignats.

July 8.

The lateſt news from Europe is by an arrival on Monday, from London, at Marblehead, to which the Editor yeſterday ſent an Expreſs to bring the letters and papers. The letters are to May 31.

Verbal accounts ſtate, that the expectations of a general peace were encreaſing; that tranquility had been reſtored at Paris, and that the tail of Robeſpierre, as the conſpirators are termed, was docked ſhort.

ALGERINES.

There are ſeveral accounts from Europe which mention, that a peace had been concluded between Portugal and Algiers, on the mediation of England and Spain, and that the Algerine cruiſers were out, and had captured ſeveral Americans.

NEW-YORK, July 6.

Peace between the Republic of France and Spain appears to be certain from various accounts. The Morning Chronicle, a London paper, of the 11th May, ſays:

"The American brig Abigail, of Boſton, Captain Pinkham maſter, arrived at Cowes from Havre de Grace, which place he left on Thurſday laſt reports, that a few days before he ſailed intelligence was received there from Paris, that peace was concluded between the King of Spain and the French Republic, and that the ſame was publicly proclaimed through the ſtreets of Havre.

"Captain Pinkham further ſays, that ſeveral large gun boats are fitting out Havre; that a new ſhip of 50 guns had been lately launched there; was taking in her ſtores and guns when he came away, and was expected to ſail from Havre in a few days."

In addition to the above, Capt. Coffin informs, that he ſpoke a ſloop from Dunkirk bound to Rhode-Iſland, which ſailed ten days later from Dunkirk than Captain Coffin did from London, the Captain of which informed him that France and Spain were at peace with each other, which was proclaimed thro' the ſtreets before left Dunkirk.

We hear that the King and Council have iſſued an order, opening the ports of Great-Britain to all ſalted proviſions, beef, pork, &c. in any veſſels, duty free.

Of the rancour of parties among the French the following is a ſingular proof:—A French gentleman in Hiſpaniola has lately written to a friend of his in Connecticut, requeſting him to purchaſe him a farm—but he adds, "are there any Frenchmen there? if there are, I will not come."

Unhappy Frenchmen! All alike intereſted in freedom good laws, and good government, you differ about the means of acquiring them, and tear each other in pieces. Would you ſuppreſs paſſion, and follow reaſon, you would find both parties and all parties wrong, and that truth and happineſs lie in a medium between your opinion!

From a Paris paper of May 21.

PARIS, May 20.

Notwithſtanding the terrible miſery which prevails among a numerous part of the people of Paris, it ſeems to be felt in a ſmall degree (with an exception of ſome unhappy wretches who appear to be ſpiritleſs) the reſt of this metropolis wear an aſpect as ſmiling as in proſperity. The fair ſex are more lively than ever; and we ſee ſpirited horſes with ſplended harneſs and carriages, though few in number, on account of the dearneſs of forage.

The depreciation and public contempt of aſſignats, has produced its worſt effects, that is, ill humour among the honeſt, diſmay and diſcouragement among the rich, and inſulting joy among the agitators who purchaſe aſſignats at 50 per cent. leſs* and with theſe obtain the national property.

[The paper proceeds to ſtate a number of inſtances of individuals ruined by the depreciation of aſſignats, an evil that falls moſtly on the poorer claſs of traders. And then the writer goes on.]

What is the remedy for theſe evils? neither preſcriptions nor puniſhments: A government, is the voice of all France; a government, that we want—a government that ſhall poſſeſs the public confidence and the aſſent of a great majority of the nation; a government which ſhall retain no tincture, no ſhade of party ſpirit; a government in ſhort that may reſiſt the attacks of all parties, and which every man may conſider as the ſource of his future proſperity.

Here we muſt begin; until this great end is obtained, it is in vain to attempt to reſtore the public credit, by any financial operation however extraordinary.

The public ſafety is ſolely in the hands of the commiſſion of eleven. They cannot be too expeditious in offering the baſis of the work. To anſwer the wiſhes of the nation, their proceeding muſt be rapid as the courſe of the ſun. But ſuch is the fatality of circumſtances, that the more preſſing the meaſure, the more it demands mature deliberation. A conſtitution formed precipitately like that of 1793, would plunge us into new calamities; yet if it is not ſoon offered to the country in danger, what will become of us? Who can define or foreſee our fate!

We have juſt read a hand-bill which invites all the citizens to proceed in a maſs to the convention, make a ſtatement of the general miſery of the ſcarcity and dearneſs of proviſions, and in fine, to demand the conſtitution of 1793, as the only means of reſtoring happineſs to the French people. On the other ſide, we are juſt informed that the citizens in many parts of Paris exclaim, vive le roy, (long live the king.) We do not affirm the fact, as we are not certain of it.

But what is certain is, that the general has been beaten in all the ſections; it is ſaid becauſe the Fauxbourgh Antoine is about to preſent a petition to the convention. To-morrow we will give an account of what ſhall paſs.

* *A private letter from France ſtates the value of aſſignats to be as one to* 150.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.

Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M. the Mercury in the Thermometer ſtood in a northern expoſure at 86½; and on Monday, in the ſame ſituation, at 2 o'clock, it ſtood at 89.

Intelligence from Captain Belcher, of the ſchoner Union, 19 days from Guadaloupe, and 17 from St. Thomas's laſt. A few days before his departure from the former place, a letter has been received from a republican officer at Dominique, ſtating that they had landed 300 troops, and taken poſſeſſion of the whole iſland except the town and the fort, which were hourly expected to ſurrender; and alſo that another body of troops effectually landed at Montſerrat; that, after the conqueſt of Dominique, they were determined to attack Martinique.

The above contents were related to him by a Mr. Morris, one of the members of the Municipality at Guadaloupe. A French frigate which ſailed from Baſſeterre for New-York, was ſaid to have been taken ſhortly after by two Britiſh frigates.

Yeſterday morning arrived in the Swediſh brig Sophia, captain Knapp, 70 days from Leghorn, Mr. Dixon, an American gentleman, who informs that he heard of no ſecond engagement in the Mediterranean, but reports that the French fleet, conſiſting of 22 ſail of the line, had left Toulon, and that he heard heavy cannonading as he paſſed Minorca.

DIED.

SARAH HORNOR, wife of Benjamin Hornor, in the 55th year of her age; ſhe was a religious, good woman, whoſe uſeful life will long be remembered with reſpect by all her acquaintance.

To be Let, for the Summer ſeaſon,

In a pleaſant part of the country, on the Oxford road, nine miles from Philadelphia,

THREE ROOMS, one of which is a Parlour, the other two Chambers. Where alſo may be had, Stabling, Paſture, &c.

Enquire of the Printers. †

NEW-JERSEY, ſſ. *Glouceſter County, Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of June term* 1795.

ON the petition of Nathan Biſhop Jennings, an inſolvent debtor in the gaol at Woodbury, in the ſaid county, the Court have appointed the Fifteenth day of Auguſt next, and the Gaol, as the time and place at which they will attend, to hear what can be ſaid for and againſt the liberation of the ſaid debtor, agreably to an act of the General Aſſembly of the ſaid State of New-Jerſey, entituled "An Act for the relief of perſons impriſoned for debt," paſſed at Trenton the 18th of March, 1795, of which the Creditors of the petitioner are to take notice.

† E. CLARK, Clerk.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons intereſted in the ſeveral tracts, pieces and parcels of lands, lying as follows: within a place called the Angle, in the county of Suſſex, in the townſhip of Newtown and county aforeſaid. In the townſhip of Roxbury, and near a place called Rockſeticus iron-works, both in the county of Morris: In the townſhip of Dover and county of Monmouth: In the townſhips of Little Egg-harbour and Northampton, in the county of Burlington: In the townſhips of Dover, Deptford and Glouceſter, in the county of Glouceſter: An iſland or mud flats in the river Delaware above Petty's iſland; all formerly belonging to William Smith, Eſq; late of the city of Burlington, deceaſed, who died inteſtate or without legally diſpoſing of the ſame; That we, the ſubſcribers, appointed by James Kinſey, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of New-Jerſey, Commiſſioners to make partition of the aforeſaid lands to and amongſt the heirs of the ſame William Smith, deceaſed, and any other perſon or perſons intereſted therein, do intend to meet at the houſe of Okey Hoagland, in the city of Burlington, on the eighth day of Auguſt next enſuing, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, and either by ourſelves, or in conjunction with the ſame Chief Juſtice, by ballot, to allot and aſcertain the ſhares and parts aforeſaid, purſuant to the act of Aſſembly of the ſtate of New-Jerſey reſpecting lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants and tenants in common. Given under our hands this 25th June, 1795. JOSIAH FOSTER,
§ MOSES KEMPTON,
June 25, 1795. JOHN BURR.

ALL Perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of Dr. CHARLES BENSELL, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcribers, that they may be adjuſted, and all who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate by bonds, notes, or book debts, are requeſted to make payment of their reſpective debts to ENGLE BENSELL, the accounting adminiſtrator.

SARAH BENSELL,
SALLY BENSELL,
CHARLES BENSELL,
GEORGE BENSELL,
ENGLE BENSELL, } Adminiſtrators.

May 4th, 1795. § 8 w.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Darby townſhip, Delaware county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, a Dun HORSE, 17 years old, about 14 hands and a half high, paces and trots, has a thick, long, black mane, black tail and legs, and a black liſt along his back, and was lately ſhod before; there are ſome marks of the ſaddle on his back, ſome of which are now ſore; he has been uſed to the gears, the marks of which are very evident. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Horſe, and gives information to the owner, ſo that he may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

OBORN GARRETT.

June 18, 1795.

N. B. Any perſon apprehending, and proſecuting to conviction, the Perſon who ſtole the above deſcribed Horſe, ſhall receive of me, the Treaſurer of the "Darby Society "for detecting Horſe Thieves," the ſum of THIRTY-TWO DOLLARS.

‖ *JOHN HUNT.*

Carpets and Carpeting.

Juſt come to hand, and to be ſold by
WILLIAM ADCOCK,
No. 52, Market-ſtreet,

BRUSSELS, Perſia and Wilton Capets and Carpeting, of beſt quality and neweſt patterns, a great variety of the ingrain and common Scotch Carpets and Carpeting; alſo, a large and general aſſortment of other GOODS, as uſual. §

THE
Earthen-Ware Manufactory,

In Front-ſtreet, above Pool's Bridge, is continued in the moſt extenſive manner.

A large Aſſortment of the
BEST WARE IS ON HAND,

Ready aſſorted in hogſheads and crates. A conſtant and regular Supply may be depended on at the ſhorteſt Notice.

*** Orders are received at the Manufactory, or at No. 25, Arch-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, July 4, 1795. 3m

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th ult. an indented Servant LAD, named JOHN CONNELL, lately from Cork, in Ireland, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, tolerably well ſet, brown hair, hazle eyes, his forehead and top of his head remarkably high, and of a parabolar form, ſpeaks in the Iriſh dialect, and can converſe in the Iriſh tongue, ſerved ſome time to the cork making buſineſs before he came to America, in which, it is probable, he may endeavour to get encouragement: had on, when he went off, a ſhirt of white homeſpun linen, ticklenburg trowſers, a lead coloured veſt, round black hat, and a pair of heavy ſhoes tied with ſtrings. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive the above Reward. Maſters of veſſels, and others, are requeſted to attend to the above, and not to harbour or take him off at their peril.

JAMES HUNTER,
No. 37, North Second-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, July 4, 1795. tf

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Pennſborough townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 28th inſtant, an Apprentice LAD to the ſhoemaking buſineſs, named JAMES MAXWELL, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well ſet, between 19 and 20 years of age, has a coarſe dark complexion, long dark brown hair, which he commonly wore tied or queued; had on and took with him, a new dark ſtriped nankeen coat, ſtampt cotton waiſtcoat, red ſtriped trowſers, a pair of ſtriped linen do. a pair coloured tow do. 3 ſhirts, one of which was new, one roram and one wool hat, new ſhoes with plated buckles. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Apprentice, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES PASSMORE.

June 28, 1795.

N. B. The ſaid Maxwell went off in company with a Lad of the name of Iſaiah Hollingſworth, about 16 years of age, and it is ſuppoſed they will continue together. *

NOTICE is hereby given,

to all whom it may concern, That we, the ſubſcribers, Commiſſioners, appointed by *Joſeph Hugg*, *John Wilkins*, and *John Sparks*, Eſquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the county of Glouceſter, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, to divide a certain TRACT of CEDAR SWAMP, ſituate and lying on a branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, called Squancom, near Thomas Cole's ſaw-mill, in the townſhip of Delford, county and ſtate aforeſaid, between *David Davis*, *Samuel Coles Davis*, *Daniel Newbold*, *Joſiah Reeve*, and *Ann Offley* (or the repreſentatives of the deviſees of ſaid Cedar Swamp) do propoſe to meet at the houſe of *Joſeph Bates*, in Haddonfield, on Seventh Day, the 8th day of Auguſt next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to make an alotment, by ballot, of their ſeveral ſhares, agreeably to law.

SAMUEL KENARD,
JOSEPH BOLTON,
JOHN KAY.

June 16, 1795. ‖

TO BE SOLD,

THAT large GRAZING FARM, now in the tenure of Mr. John Piſſant, containing about 471 acres; more than 200 of which are meadow of the beſt quality, the remainder conſiſts of cedar and maple ſwamp, upland, and outſide marſh, moſtly fit to be taken in. It is ſituate on the river Delaware, with a commodious and excellent landing, directly oppoſite to Cheſter, and between Repaupa and Raccoon creeks, in Glouceſter county, from which creeks public market-boats go every week to the city. This Farm may be conveniently divided into two, having two dwellings in good ſituations; has barns and ſtabling for feeding 60 head of cattle, and from its many advantages muſt be an object for any one extenſively in the grazing or dairy way. For terms, and more particular information, apply to RICHARD WHITEHEAD, No. 62, Vine-ſtreet. *7w

A ROBBERY.
Thirty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain Man, who calls himſelf DANIEL DOCHARTY, about five feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, about 35 years of age, black hair, which he wore tied and clubbed; had on a long blue coat and black ſtuff veſt, did, on the 29th inſtant, about the hour of ten o'clock, near the Mariner's Compaſs, about 20 miles from Lancaſter, aſſault, and with force of arms, rob me of one ſilver mounted hunting whip, with the letters F. R. cut with a knife on the end, one felt hat with a high crown, ſeveral jacket patterns, ſome of ſtriped velvet, one of white jean with a black border, one printed jean, ſome bolts of lace, and ſeveral womens' fans. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Robber in any gaol in this ſtate, ſo that he ſhall be convicted for the robbery, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, or JAMES ARMOR, Innholder, at the Compaſs.

JAMES ROSS.

June 30, 1795. †

CANAL LOTTERY.

SCHEME of a Lottery authoriſed by an act, entituled "An Act to enable the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna navigation, and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal navigation, to raiſe by way of Lottery, the ſum of four hundred thouſand dollars, for the purpoſe of completing the works in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

			Dollars.
1	Prize of	50,000 dollars,	50,000
1		of 30,000 dollars,	30,000
5		of 20,000 dollars each, to be paid to the poſſeſſors of the tickets of the five laſt drawn numbers,	100,000
1		of 15,000 dollars,	15,000
2		of 10,000 dollars each,	20,000
6		of 2,500 dollars each,	15,000
1		of 2,000 dollars, to be paid to the poſſeſſor of the ticket of the 1ſt drawn number	2,000
10		of 2,000 dollars each,	20,000
20		of 1,000 dollars each,	20,000
40		of 500 dollars each,	20,000
100		of 100 dollars each,	10,000
16,500		of 12 dollars each,	198,000
16,687	Prizes,		Dollars 500,000
33,313	Blanks,		
50,000	Tickets at 10 dollars each,		500,000

All prizes ſhall be paid ten days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of the poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded in twelve months after the drawing is finiſhed, of which public notice will be given, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the uſe of the canal, and applied accordingly.

AT a meeting of the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna canal navigation—and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal.—

Wedneſday, May 13, 1795.

RESOLVED,

THAT David Rittenhouſe, Joſeph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standiſh Forde, and Francis Weſt, be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of diſpoſing of the tickete; which committee ſhall depoſit the money in bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the lottery.

Extract from the minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary of the joint meeting of the two boards.

The drawing of this lottery will poſitively commence on the firſt day of September next. Tickets may be had at the company's office, near the bank of the United States, and of either of the ſubſcribers.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
JOSEPH BALL,
JOHN STEINMETZ,
STANDISH FORDE,
FRANCIS WEST. } Managers.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday, the 10th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and ſomewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, ſpeaks coarſe, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linſey under jacket, ſtriped brown linſey trowſers, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfſkin ſhoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

May 13, 1795. ctf

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

Office for the Purchaſe and

Sale of back lands, city lots, and other real eſtates in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, or any of the United States.

THE ſubſcriber being encouraged by many of his fellow citizens, is induced to open an office for the purchaſe and ſale of real eſtates in this ſtate, or any of the United States. The office will be opened at No. 56, Walnut-ſtreet; and as he is determined to uſe his utmoſt induſtry to bring to market lands, &c. of excellent quality, and of unexceptionable titles, he, with confidence, hopes to meet with public patronage.

He hath at this time for ſale, ſeveral valuable Tracts in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and Virginia. The terms of ſale may be known by inſpecting the Office Books, kept for that purpoſe.

June 25. PETER BAYNTON.

A BLACK HORSE, with a ſtar and ſnip, three white feet, 13 hands and an half high, now in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, Pennſylvania; ſaid horſe was claimed and put to paſture by one James Oſbourne, late of Solebury townſhip, in ſaid county, who was ſuppoſed to have ſtolen a horſe from Dr. John Watſon, of the ſame place, and advertiſed as the perpetrator of the theft. The owner (if ſtolen) is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in ſix weeks from the date to defray the expences. JOSEPH HARROLD.

Buckingham, June 26, 1795. †

LANDS.

Any Perſon holding
Pennſylvania Donation and United States
LAND WARRANTS,

by applying at No. 56, North Seventh-ſtreet, may find a purchaſer. §

Four Dollars Reward.

STRYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 13th inſtant, a Black HORSE, about 14 hands and a half high, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, one fore foot white, ſhort ſwitch tail, a natural trotter, ſhod all round, about 11 years old. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the ſign of the Bull's Head, in Strawberry-alley, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by me,

CHARLES CAREY.

June 14, 1795. §

Six-pence Reward.

RAN-AWAY on the 14th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, a Servant GIRL, named ELIZABETH LEVINGSTON; had on a linſey petticoat and gown. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, ſhall have the above reward, and no charges.

PHEBE JONES.

June 26, 1795. *

WHEREAS my wife ABIGAIL has abſconded my bed and board, without any reaſonable cauſe, and attached herſelf to lewd company; and as I am apprehenſive, by her former conduct, that ſhe will run me in debt, I hereby forewarn the Public not to truſt her any thing on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

DAVID NAPIER.

June 26, 1795. 7t

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 29th of April laſt, an Apprentice BOY, named JAMES DUNBAR, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, down look, long dark hair, tied behind; had on and took with him a grey coloured ſhort coat, with metal buttons, light coloured overalls, made of coating, one ſpotted velvet jacket, one do. broad ſtripes, white and black, one do. printed cotton, of a light colour, a round caſtor hat, a pair of neats leather ſhoes with buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice, and ſecures him in any gaol in this ſtate, or the adjacent ſtates, and will give information thereof to *Michael Roberts*, No. 92, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, in Trenton, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

JONATHAN DOAN.

May 18, 1795. ¶6w

WAS taken up treſpaſſing on the ſubſcriber's premiſes, in Delaware county, Chicheſter townſhip, on the 5th inſt. a dark Bay HORSE, near 15 hands high, ſuppoſed to be 7 or 8 years old, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a large buſhy tail, appears not to be docked, but the hair cut, the appearance of ſcars on his near thigh, ſhod all round. The owner, after proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

CHARLES DINGEE.

Fifth Month 8th, 1795. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, about nine miles from Philadelphia, on the turnpike road, an old black MARE, both her eyes being out, her neck worn with the collar. The owner is defired to come, pay charges and take her away.

MICHAEL CLINE.

June 17, 1795. *

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Concord, Delaware county, on the night of the 3d inſtant, a dark brown MARE, about 14 hands and a half high, with a blaze down her face; has white on both her hind feet, and on one fore foot, is a little lame in her near hind leg, ſuppoſed to be the ſpavin, ſhod before; paces and trots remarkably eaſy; was, when ſtolen, tared on the inſide of her ears. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Mare, and brings her to her owner, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

JOS. TRIMBLE.

Concord, 8th of Fifth Month, 1795. *

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of MARTHA BARR, late of Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts; and all thoſe indebted, are deſired to make payment on or before the 20th of June next, to

LAWRENCE JUSTICE,
ISAAC WORRELL, } Executors.

May 20, 1795. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 7th inſtant, a Black COW, with ſome white on her forehead and under her belly, about 7 or 8 years old, and is dry. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JACOB BARNHEART.

June 27, 1795.

To be ſold at private Sale,
ONE ACRE OF LAND,

WHEREON is erected a one Story Stone HOUSE, ſituate in Moreland Townſhip, Montgomery County, near the Billet. For Terms, apply to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes. HENRY SHAFER.

June 19, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in a ſtate of high cultivation, containing about 153 acres, nearly one half whereof is marſh meadow, and the reſt arable land, ſituated in the neighbourhood of Port-Penn, in Newcaſtle county, and at preſent in the tenure of Mr. Caſper Cox.

Likewiſe the following TRACTS of LAND, in Aſton townſhip, about 6 miles from the borough of Cheſter, viz.

Thirty-nine acres, with a frame tenement thereon; about 6 acres of this tract are watered meadow, there is a good orchard on the premiſes, and a ſpring of excellent water near the houſe.

Seventy-three acres, on part of which are an orchard, three ſprings of water, and a conſiderable quantity of timber.

About four acres, adjoining the laſt mentioned tract, being arable land.

Alſo three Tracts of Land, of a good quality, in Harriſon county, Virginia, containing as follow, *viz.* 1000 acres, 500 acres, and 400 acres, the whole poſſeſſing great advantages of water and ſituation.

Any perſon inclinable to treat for any part of the above property, may know the terms, by applying either perſonally, or by letter, to the ſubſcriber, who keeps the Poſt-office in Cheſter, Pennſylvania.

MILES MACARTY,
Conveyancer and Land-Broker.

N. B. Perſons deſirous of either ſelling or purchaſing REAL PROPERTY, will have their requeſts duly attended to, upon application as above. May 18, 1795. tc.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware,
&c. &c.
JAMES STOKES,
At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets,
Has for Sale, a General Aſſortment of
LOOKING-GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c. cwtf

THE General Proprietors of the Weſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey, are deſired to take NOTICE, that a General Meeting of the Proprietors is appointed for Buſineſs of importance, on MONDAY, the 3d Day of Auguſt next, at 2 o'Clock, P. M. at Colonel HOAGLAND's Tavern, in the City of Burlington.

By order of the Council of Proprietors,
JAMES KINSEY, jun. Clerk.

Burlington, May 14, 1795. ¶

EASTON STAGE.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, that the ſubſcriber intends to run the Stage between Eaſton and Philadelphia, for the enſuing ſeaſon, in the following manner, viz.

The ſtage ſtarts from Mr. George Vogle's tavern, in Eaſton, every Monday morning at 5 o'clock, and ſtops at the following taverns along the road, at William Strahn's, John Rodrock's, Thomas Craig's, and at Mr. John Moore's, in Jenkins-town and next day at 7 o'clock arrives at Mr. George Leſher's in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and ſets off to return to Eaſton every Thurſday morning.

Paſſage for each perſon to Philadelphia, two Dollars and a half, and the ſame to return; way paſſengers five pence per mile; 150 weight of Goods or Baggage, the ſame as a paſſenger.

JOHN NICOLAUS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3392.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1795.

[The following petition is handed about in the ſtate of New-Jerſey.]

To GEORGE WASHINGTON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Petition and Remonſtrance of the ſubſcribers, citizens of the ſtate of New-Jerſey,

RESPECTFLLY SHEW,

THAT your petitioners, ſincerely attached to the intereſts of their country, have read with attention the treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between his Britannic Majeſty and the United States of America, entered into at London, on the 19th day of November laſt, which it appears hath been in part aſſented to by two thirds of the Senate; and, upon due conſideration (without troubling you with a detail of particular objections) would beg leave moſt reſpectfully to ſuggeſt, as our opinion, that the ſaid treaty does not afford to the citizens of theſe ſtates ſuch terms as they ought to accept; and that, if finally ratified, it will be a ſource of many diſadvantages to the commerce, agriculture, and national proſperity of the Union, and of great diſcontent and uneaſineſs in the minds of the citizens thereof.

In addition to this opinion (which your petitioners believe to be the prevailing ſentiment of the citizens of New-Jerſey, and, as far as information hath reached us, of the United States at large) a ſincere reſpect and eſteem for you, flowing from a recollection of numerous and eminent ſervices, which gratitude hath indelibly engraven on our hearts, renders it a duty incumbent on us to repreſent the ſame for your information, leaſt our ſilence on the occaſion might be conſtrued into an approbation of the ſaid treaty.

We therefore pray that, ſo far as the ſame may be conſiſtent with that diſcretion which we conceive is entirely veſted in you by the conſtitution, your ſanction may be withheld, until the more equitable terms are acceded to on the part of Great-Britain.

From the New-York Argus.

Mr. Greenleaf,

The following letter from Dr. Ruſh, of Philadelphia, will give pleaſure to every benevolent mind, as it ſhews the Progreſs of arts in our country, and affords "a freſh proof of the dominion of human reaſon over natural evil."

"*Philadelphia June* 25, 1794.

"DEAR SIR,

As you delight in all improvements that are calculated to leſſen human miſery, I know you will be pleaſed to hear that Mr. Benjamin Wynkoop, a citizen of Philadelphia, has invented a MACHINE, which is moved by the conſtant motion of the ſea in all weathers, for pumping water and foul air out of ſhips, and thereby preventing a great ſource of the calamities to which ſeamen are expoſed. The machine, I have been told, has been ſubjected to a faithful experiment, and has afforded great pleaſure and ſatisfaction to all who have ſeen it. In examining the model and deſcription of this machine, I have had my attention fixed upon the great advantages which will ariſe to commerce, from its preſerving proviſions, and even the timber of ſhips from the corruption and decay, to which foul air diſpoſes them. But its chief advantage will conſiſt in preventing the generation of thoſe fevers which are produced at ſea by the confinement of human and other effluvia in the holds of ſhips, and which in all ages and countries have deſtroyed ſo many thouſand lives—The machine may further tend to leſſen the inconveniences of long ſea voyages, by enabling them to carry a large quantity of live ſtock with them, for domeſtic animals, in common with human creatures, become ſickly and die, when confined together in theſe apartments. This was experienced during the late war, in an attempt that was made to tranſport hogs and ſheep, for the ſupport of the Britiſh army in America; I congratulate you upon this diſcovery. It affords a freſh proof of the dominion of human reaſon over natural evil, and it may ſerve to nouriſh a hope that the time will come, when, comparatively ſpeaking, "evil there ſhall be none" upon the ſurface of the globe. From,

Dear Sir, Your ſincere Friend,

BENJAMIN RUSH.

"Dr. ROGERS"

From the BOSTON CHRONICLE.

TOWN-MEETING,
On the Treaty.

The commercial treaty between the United States and the Britiſh nation as agreed to by Mr. *Jay*, having been made public by Mr. *Maſon*, one of the Senators from *Virginia*—the citizens of this town after having peruſed the ſame, and finding that the commerce of this country and almoſt every privilege as a free, ſovereign and independent nation, had been ſurrendered to the Britiſh, could not refrain from expreſſing their diſapprobation of the inſtrument, a petition was handed to the Selectmen, ſigned by a number of reſpectable and independent citizens, requeſting them to call a meeting, to know the ſentiments of the inhabitants on this important queſtion.

On Friday laſt the citizens accordingly aſſembled—conſiſting of about 1500 perſons. The merchants, tradeſmen, and other citizens, formed the aſſembly, and after chooſing the Hon. *Thomas Dawes*, for a Moderator, they proceeded to conſider the ſubject on which they were called together.

After reading the petition, Dr. *Jarvis* opened the meeting, by obſerving that the criſis was important—that the happineſs and future tranquility of this country were in a great meaſure hazarded on the principles involved in the treaty.--If it was ratified, the commerce of the United States muſt eventually fall a ſacrifice to the embarraſſments of the Britiſh.—That no reciprocity was contemplated in any article, and that it was an inſidiuous plan, on the part of the Britiſh, to injure our allies the French, and might involve this country into a war with that powerful Republic. The Dr. repeatedly pauſed, and called on the citizens to ſhew, in what inſtance the United States could be benefited by the adoption?

At length he was anſwered by Mr. *J. Hall*, who did not pretend to vindicate any part of the treaty, but only obſerved as to the propriety and conſtitutionality of the town acting on the ſubject—That we had conſtituted the reſpective departments of government, and that it was our duty to ſuppoſe that they had acted from the beſt evidence before them, for the intereſt of the United States.

Doctor *Jarvis* and Mr. *J. Blake*, jun. replied to his objections, by advocating the right of the people, more eſpecially of a town in their corporate capacity, to aſſemble to expreſs their ſentiments on all matters in which their intereſt was concerned—that by the conſtitution this privilege was allowed them, and that it was an inherent principle in a free government, for the people to exerciſe this right. Adverted to the calling the people together to approbate the Preſident's proclamation for impartial neutrality, and retorted, that thoſe perſons who were ſecretly and openly oppoſed to this meeting, were ſome of the very perſons who called the town together on that occaſion That if the people then had a right to approbate, they now had an equal right to diſapprobate;—more eſpecially as a Treaty was an inſtrument of that nature, that when it was ratified, it could not be ſet aſide by the Legiſlature, which was the only ſecurity the people had in caſe of legiſlative acts being diſapproved of by them—That there was no doubt but that the opinion of the people on this ſubject would be agreeable to the Preſident; for as he acted for the general intereſt, he could not be diſpleaſed at their expreſſing their ſentiments on ſo intereſting a queſtion.

Mr. *Hall* again obſerved, that if that meeting was not altogether unconſtitutional, it would at leaſt look like an attempt to controul the doings of the Executive—it would (if he might be allowed the expreſſion) be "unſenatorizing the Senate."

Dr. *Jarvis*, in reply, ſaid that the obſervation of the gentleman was not ſtrictly true—How could the proceedings of this town "*unſenatorize the Senate?*" —Will not the Senators at the next Congreſs aſſemble as uſual, notwithſtanding the meeting of this town? They were elected by the people, but they could not be broken by them—But, ſays the Doctor, (with an expreſſion that would have done honor to a Cicero) I fear that if the opinion of that gentleman prevails it will "unpopularize the PEOPLE."

A motion was made to read the Treaty, but it was obſerved that as it had been ſo univerſally read by the citizens it would be a needleſs delay of the buſineſs. The ſubject was accordingly conſidered at large, and moſt of the articles were obſerved on, and proved, to the ſatisfaction of the audience, that it was ruinous and deſtructive to the commerce, rights, and intereſt of this country.

The queſtion was then called for, and put by the Moderator, whether the Citizens of the town approved of the Treaty? Not a ſingle hand appeared in favour of it! But when the Negative was called for, a cloud of near fifteen hundred hands were diſplayed in the Hall.

The ſpirit and order of the meeting was as great as ever appeared on any former intereſting ſubject.

The Hon. Judge DAWES, Judge TUDOR, Wm. COOPER, and Doctor EUSTIS, ſpoke in terms moſt unequivocal and decidedly againſt the Treaty and of the propriety of the meeting, in fact there ſeemed but one mind on the ſubject—unanimity prevailed in condemning the Treaty in all its parts. The only queſtion was the right of acting, and this was the objection of but ONE MAN. But the people felt themſelves degraded in the ſuggeſtion, and ſpurned with a manly indignity, at the revival of a ſentiment agitated during our ſtruggles againſt the Arbitrary meaſures of George the Third.

A committee of 15 gentlemen were appointed, to report the reaſons in writing, which led to the diſapprobation of the Treaty, viz.—

Charles Jarvis, Thomas Dawes, Wm. Tudor, Benjamin Auſtin, jun. William Little, Thomas Walley, Wm. Cooper, Nathaniel Fellows, Samuel Brown, Stephen Gorham, John Sweetſer, Perez Morton, William Euſtis, George Blake, and Joſeph Blake, jun.

The Town meeting was accordingly adjourned to Monday (THIS DAY) at 10 o'clock.

July 15.

On Monday laſt, at 10 o'clock, agreeable to the adjournment on Friday laſt, the inhabitants of this town again met at Fanueil Hall, to hear the report of their Committee appointed to draft an inſtrument expreſſing their reaſons for objecting to the treaty now pending between the United States and Great Britain; and ſoliciting the President to withhold his ratification to the ſame.—A very large aſſemblage of the citizens took place on this intereſting occaſion.

Dr. Jarvis having obſerved that the committee thought it improper to paſs upon the treaty before it was publicly read; and having moved the reading thereof—the Hon. Thomas Dawes the Moderator, accordingly read the treaty before the inhabitants.

The reading of the treaty being finiſhed, Dr. Jarvis, in the name of the committee, made a report of the reſolutions they had drafted for the conſideration of the town.

A motion was made by Judge Tudor, and adopted, that the reſolutions reported by the Committee be taken up, read, and diſcuſſed paragraph by paragraph. The Moderator read the ſeveral reſolutions, and the ſenſe of the town being taken on them ſeparately, all the reſolutions unanimouſly paſſed in the affirmative.

REPORT, &c.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Boſton, duly and legally warned, and convened by adjournment at Faneuil Hall, on Monday, the 13th day of July, A. D. 1795.

A Pamphlet, printed at Philadelphia, under the ſignature of S. T. Maſon, Eſq; one of the Senators of the United States from the commonwealth of Virginia, and purporting to be a genuine copy of a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, entered into at London, on the 19th day of November laſt, between Lord Grenville, on the part of his Britannic Majeſty, and John Jay, Eſq; on the part of the United States, was read, and duly conſidered—and thereupon it was

RESOLVED, as the ſenſe of the inhabitants of this town—that the aforeſaid inſtrument, if ratified, will be highly injurious to the commercial intereſts of the United States, derogatory to their national Honour and Independence, and may be dangerous to the Peace and Happineſs of their citizens.

The reaſons which have induced this opinion are as follow, viz.

1ſt. Becauſe this compact profeſſes to have no reference to the merits of the complaints and pretenſions of the contracting parties; but in reality the complaints and pretenſions of Great Britain are fully provided for, while a part only of thoſe of the United States have been brought into conſideration.

2dly. Becauſe in the ſtipulation, which ſurrenders our poſts on the weſtern frontier, no proviſion is made to indemnify the United States for the commercial and other loſſes they have ſuſtained, and the heavy expences to which they have been ſubjected in conſequence of being kept out of poſſeſſion for twelve years in direct violation of the treaty of peace.

3dly. Becauſe, no indemnification is to be made to the citizens of the United States for property, taken from them at the cloſe of the war, the reſtitution of which is provided for in the ſame Treaty.

4thly. Becauſe the capture of veſſels and property of the citizens of the United States, made under the authority of the Government of Great Britain, is a national concern, and claims ariſing from ſuch captures ought not to have been ſubmitted to the deciſion of their Admiralty Courts, as the United States are thereby precluded from having a voice in the final determination in ſuch caſes.

And becauſe the indemnification propoſed to be made, is to be ſought by a proceſs tedious and expenſive, in which juſtice may be delayed to an unreaſonable time, and eventually loſt to many of the ſufferers from their inability to purſue it; and becauſe this mode of indemnification bears no propoſition to the ſummary method, adopted for the ſatisfaction of Britiſh claims.

5thly. Becauſe this compact admits Britiſh ſubjects to an equal participation with our own citizens, of the interior traffic of the United States with the neighbouring Indians, through our whole territorial dominions, while the advantages oſtenſibly reciprocated to our citizens, are limited both in their nature and extent.

6thly. Becauſe, the alien duty upon merchandize imported into the United States by Britiſh ſubjects in their own bottoms is, if not wholly ſuſpended, at leaſt contracted, not to be encreaſed.

7thly. Becauſe the commerce we have hitherto enjoyed in India, in common with other nations, is ſo reſtricted, that in future it will be of little or no ſubſtantial benefit to our citizens.

8thly. Becauſe in every ſtipulation reſpecting our intercourſe with the colonial poſſeſſions of Great Britain, the whole commerce of the United States in ſuch intercourſe is colonized in return.

9thly. Becauſe the clauſe, by which the Britiſh government reſerves to itſelf the right of impoſing on American veſſels, entering Britiſh ports in Europe, a duty, which ſhall countervail the difference of the duty payable on the importation of European and Aſiatic goods into the United States in Britiſh or American bottoms, places it in the power of that government to enable Britiſh ſubjects to become the importers of Aſiatic and European goods into the United States, to the excluſion of our own citizens.

10thly. Becauſe, although the terms of ſaid treaty purport to be reciprocal in many inſtances, yet from the local ſituation and exiſting circumſtances of the United States, and the pacific ſyſtem of policy they have adopted, that reciprocity is merely nominal and deluſive.

11thly. Becauſe, it prevents the United States from impoſing any further reſtrictions on the Britiſh trade alone.

And becauſe, it is ſtipulated, that neither the debts due from individuals of one nation to individuals of the other, nor ſhares nor monies which they may have in the public funds, or in any public or private banks, ſhall ever, in any event of war or national differences, be ſequeſtered or confiſcated.—It is far from being impoſſible that the exerciſe of this right may in the opinion of the National Legiſlature contribute to preſerve the peace of our country, and protect the rights and property of the citizens from violation, we therefore eſteem it highly impolitic that the public faith ſhould be pledged that it ſhall never be exerciſed under any circumſtances whatever.

12thly. Becauſe, it concedes a right to the Britiſh government to ſearch and detain our veſſels in time of war, under frivolous and vexatious pretexts.

13thly. Becauſe, it agrees, that ſhip timber, tar, hemp, ſails and copper, ſhall be conſidered contraband of war, which articles are expreſsly ſtipulated to be free by the treaties already ſubſiſting between the United States and all other nations with whom they are in compact.

14thly. Becauſe it ſurrenders all or moſt of the benefits of a commercial nature, which we had a right to expect from our neutrality in the preſent war.

15thly. Becauſe it precludes the hope of receiving any advantage from the modern law of nations, referred to in the Preſident's proclamation of neutrality; adopted by moſt of the nations of Europe in the laſt war, and to which we then acceded, and have ſecured in our treaties with all other nations.

16thly. Becauſe, it not only ſurrenders the right of carrying the property of any nation at war with Great-Britain in our veſſels freely; but abandons all pretenſions even to the freight.

17thly. Becauſe, it permits the Britiſh nation to convert proviſions, deſtined to other nations at war with them to their own uſe, on payment of what they may deem a reaſonable profit—a meaſure, not only injurious to the intereſt of the American merchant, but which will prevent our citizens from carrying thoſe ſupplies to other countries, which by the laws of nature and nations they have a right to do, without moleſtation.

18thly. Becauſe it limits the power of Congreſs delegated to them by the Conſtitution, "to regulate our Commerce with Foreign Nations," by preſcribing conditions and creating impediments to the exerciſe of that "power."

19thly. Becauſe, it expoſes the United States and their Commerce to ſimilar embarraſſments from other commercial nations, all of whom will probably regulate our trade by this partial ſtandard.

And laſtly—

Becauſe, in the opinion of the inhabitants of this town, the Nature and Extent of the Exports of the United States are ſuch that in all their ſtipulations with foreign nations they have in their power to ſecure a perfect reciprocity of intercourſe, not only with the home dominions of ſuch nations, but with all their colonial dependencies.

It is further Reſolved—That a Copy of the foregoing proceedings, atteſted by the Town Clerk, be immediately tranſmitted to the Preſident of the United States, that they may be reſpectfully ſubmitted to his conſideration. And we earneſtly hope, and confidently rely, that his prudence, fortitude and wiſdom, which have more than once been eminently inſtrumental in the ſalvation of his country, will be equally conſpicuous on the preſent occaſion; and that the reaſons we have aſſigned will have their influence to induce him to withhold his ſignature from the Ratification of this alarming inſtrument.

This Report being read, conſidered and adopted——

A motion was made, and paſſed, that an expreſs be immediately diſpatched to the Preſident, by the Selectmen, with the Reſolutions as above ſtated.

On motion of Mr. Auſtin, a vote of thanks was paſſed to STEPHEN THOMPSON MASON, one of the Senators for Virginia, for his patriotiſm, in publiſhing the Treaty, which had afforded the town an opportunity of uſing their exertions in endeavouring to prevent the ratifications of an inſtrument ſo evidently pernicious to the intereſts of our nation at large. —A vote of thanks was alſo paſſed to the Moderator, and the meeting then diſſolved---with that decency, order and decorum, which has ever been characteriſtic of the Citizens of Boſton.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

By a gentleman who left New-York on Sunday evening, we have received the following account of the

TOWN-MEETING.

As it will be no doubt intereſting, not only to the citizens of this ſtate at large, but to the citizens of other ſtates, to have an accurate idea of the circumſtances which preceded and attended the meeting of Saturday laſt at the City Hall, the following ſtatement is offered as one which may be depended upon:

The intelligence of the Town-Meeting at Boſton, which had entered into certain reſolutions, diſapproving of the Treaty lately negociated with Great Britain, had no ſooner reached this city, than a buz began to prevail that a ſimilar meeting would ſpeedily be had here. It was obſerved very ſoon after, that particular characters were very active in going about the city to inculcate the neceſſity of ſuch a meeting.

On Thurſday evening, there appeared in ſeveral of the papers an anonymous invitation to the citizens to meet at the City Hall on Saturday at 12 o'clock, for the purpoſe of uniting their common efforts with their fellow-citizens of Boſton, who, at two general town-meetings, unanimouſly adopted reſolutions expreſſive of their deteſtation of the treaty made with Great Britain.

On Friday a hand-bill was circulated, which contained theſe ſentiments—That the Treaty ſurrenders rights and privileges ruinous to our Commerce; that it yields advantages which we ought never to part with but with our lives; that it makes ſacrifices for which we have no equivalent; in ſhort, that it ſettles principles dangerous to the liberties and happineſs of the people, and deſtructive to our freedom and independence; and urged the citizens to attend the meeting, to expreſs their deteſtation of the Treaty.

On the evening of the ſame day, a number of Merchants met at the Tontine Coffee-Houſe, and agreed apon an addreſs to the citizens, which was ſigned by their Chairman, James Watſon, and publiſhed the next morning.

This addreſs recites the expreſſions above quoted from the hand-bill—appeals calmly to the judgment of the citizens, whether ſuch a picture of the Treaty can be true—expreſſes this among other ſentiments, that they, the Merchants, then convened, had not yet been able to diſcover in this treaty, "thoſe hideous features which are alleged to exiſt," and exhorts to calm diſcuſſion and deliberation, and to a general attendance of the citizens, that the true ſenſe of the city might appear.

At the time and place appointed, a very numerous body of citizens aſſembled, among theſe the principal part of the Merchants, and many very reſpectable citizens of all deſcriptions.

A propoſition was made for appointing a chairman—Col. Wm. Smith and Commodore Nicholſon, were named—the firſt was appointed, and took the chair.

A propoſition was then made for adjourning to ſome place more convenient for a fair and full diſcuſſion of the treaty; this was oppoſed on the following grounds: "That the treaty had been for ſome time in the hands of the citizens; that it was preſumeable each citizen had come there prepared to give his vote upon it; that if the opinions of citizens were to anſwer any purpoſe, it muſt be ſpeedily given; ſince it was probable a deciſion by the Preſident of the United States would not be delayed; and that a diſcuſſion to be ſatisfactory and effectual, would require more time than the attending citizens could ſpare, and would tend to fruſtrate the objects of the meeting."

There were many voices for and againſt the propoſal; but a part of the meeting was ſo clamourous, that no reply could be made to the objections to it---and no deciſion could be obtained.

While this queſtion was agitated, a propoſal was made, that thoſe who diſapproved the Treaty ſhould draw off to the right—thoſe who approved of it, to the left. A conſiderable part of the meeting drew off to the right, but the greater part remained where they at firſt ſtood.

This attempt alſo proved abortive, and decided nothing.

A citizen preſent, however, without recurrence to the chairman, proceeded to name rapidly, fifteen perſons, as a committee—There were a number of voices in favour of each—but this whole affair of the committee was conducted in ſuch a manner that it is impoſſible to conſider it as the act of the meeting.

The meeting became every moment more and more tumultuous and noiſy. After the above tranſactions, a motion for an adjournment was made and agreed to. Previous to this "The Friends to Fair Diſcuſſion" as they were denominated, were invited to withdraw, and many withdrew accordingly, and were withdrawing when the motion for adjournment terminated the meeting.

The perſons who took a lead in the buſineſs of the meeting on the ſide of thoſe who advocated an immediate condemnation of the treaty were Mr. Brockholſt Livingſton, Mr. Peter Livingſton, and Mr. Maturin Livingſton; on the other ſide appeared Mr. Hamilton; and it is underſtood that Mr. King and other gentlemen ſtood ready to co-operate in a diſcuſſion, if it could have been brought about.

In the courſe of the affair three ſtones were thrown at Mr. Hamilton, the ſecond of which glanced his forehead, but without material injury, one of the others ſtruck another gentleman ſtanding by him.

From the beginning, ſtandards were diſplayed, bearing the colours of the United States and France.

About this time, a part of thoſe who had drawn off to the right, went round by another ſtreet, (down Broad Way) to the Battery, bearing a ſtandard with the American and French colours, burnt the treaty there, and making a circuit, returned with an augmentation of numbers.

While this was doing, according to every appearance, without the knowledge of the great body of the citizens who continued their poſition before the City Hall, the following matters were going on, viz.

A reſolution was propoſed, which being handed to the Chairman, was read by him in the following words:——

"Reſolved, That it does not appear neceſſary to this meeting to expreſs any opinion on the Treaty lately negociated between the United States and Great Britain, inaſmuch as they have full confidence in the wiſdom and virtue of the Preſident of the United States, to whom, in conjunction with the Senate, the deciſion of the queſtion conſtitutionally belongs."

A queſtion was then taken upon it, by the Chairman.---The voices for and againſt it were numerous and loud---The parties were deſired to ſignify their aſſent, by raiſing their hands. Many hands were raiſed for and againſt it; but the noiſe and confuſion were ſo great, that it was difficult, if not impracticable, to ſay with certainty where the majority lay; both ſides claim it with equal poſitiveneſs.

Immediately after the queſtion on this reſolution, a propoſition was made for appointing a committee to report, on Monday next, upon the Treaty. There is good cauſe to believe that this propoſition was not generally heard by the meeting, and it is not aſcertained that any queſtion was taken upon it.

By the ſhip GEORGE, *Captain* WAITE, *arrived laſt Saturday evening, in 39 days from Liverpool, we have received the following Intelligence:*

LONDON, June 1.

THE French republic and the King of Pruſſia have concluded a ſecond treaty, which was ſigned at Baſle on the 16th inſtant. This ſecond treaty is founded on the ſeventh article of the firſt, and relates ſolely to the German empire. The conditions of it are, that ſuch of the German ſtates as withdraw their contingents, and refuſe to furniſh troops to the enemies of the French Republic, ſhall be deemed neutral, and ſhall be protected in that neutrality both by France and Pruſſia.

The following circumſtance affords much weight to the report of the packet with the Hamburgh mails on board having been captured by the enemy. The Captain of a veſſel juſt arrived from Hamburgh ſtates, that the maſter of a Daniſh ſhip informed him there, that he had been on board a French veſſel, which had immediately before taken an

Engliſh packet, bound to Yarmouth, from Cruxhaven.

A Convention is regularly held among the French priſoners in Mill-Priſon; it conſiſts of ſixteen members, choſen by ballot; the reſt punctually, and from appearances, willingly comply with its decrees. It ſeems to be in every reſpect, but in miniature, like the one exhibted on the ſtage of Paris. Every priſoner, on being brought to priſon, makes his appearance before the Convention, to ſtate his finances, and to give whatever intelligence lies in his power concerning the affairs of France.

June 2. Miniſters are ſtill ſo confident of the practicability of ſtarving France, that they have ſent out orders for making prize of American ſhips bound to France, with corn or proviſions. This, we underſtand, they have notified to Mr. Jay, alledging that the cargoes of theſe ſhips belong to the French government.

Thus, on a wild ſpeculation of their own, and at a time when one of their agents has juſt returned from France, and brought them an account, that altho' bread be very ſcarce, potatoes, other vegetables and butchers' meat, are in great plenty, and at very moderate prices, they hazard another diſpute with America, and ſubject the people of England to the payment of half a million of ſmart money, for their folly.

Liſt of Dutch ſhips detained in the ports of this kingdom.

At Plymouth—Zeeland and Pyl, men of war; Thulin frigate, and another, name unknown; Scheldt and Nagle Boom, homeward bound do. from China; Blyterſwyk, Enehuyſen Maag, African and Delſt, homeward bound Eaſt-Indiamen, from Batavia. At Sheerneſs, Jaſen frigate. At Portſmouth, Zunderberg Eaſt-Indiaman, homeward bound. At Cork, Overyſſel man of war.

Lord Hugh Seymour, who is one of the new Rear Admirals, will hoiſt his flag on board Sans Pareil, of 80 guns, in a diviſion of the Channel fleet.

The Jaſon frigate, of 38 guns, Capt. C. Sterling, arrived at Plymouth on Friday evening, with diſpatches for the Admiralty from Rear Admiral Waldegrave, which were landed and forwarded by expreſs. The Jaſon left the ſquadron the 17th inſtant, 46 leagues W. S. W. from the rock of Liſbon, on their return to the Channel, and the next day ſhe diſcovered a ſquadron of French men of war, conſiſting of 5 ſail of the line and 5 frigates, from whom ſhe was obliged to croud ſail to eſcape. It appears there was a probability, from the courſe the French ſhips were ſteering, of their falling in with Admiral Waldegrave's ſquadron.

June 3.

Yeſterday there were received in town a regular ſeries of Paris papers, from the 24th of laſt month, to Saturday laſt, the 30th.

In the ſitting of the 23d, Clauzel ſaid, that Cambon and Thuriot were the authors of the revolt; and he moved, that all the Deputies ordered to be arreſted, and who ſhall be found in the Fauxbourg St. Antoine among the Inſurgents, ſhould be carried before the Military Commiſſion.—This was decreed.

The Deputies, to whom the armed force of Paris had been entruſted, informed the Convention, that the Section of Popincompt had ſurrendered their cannon; that they had taken many priſoners, among whom were ſeveral Gendarmes.

At nine o'clock at night, Anguis appeared in the Tribune, and aſſured the Convention that a complete victory had been gained over the Inſurgents. The cannon of Fauxbourg St. Antoine had been taken and ſent to the Thuilleries. Paris was then more tranquil than it had been for ſome time.

In the ſitting of the 24th, the Convention received a letter from the Military Commiſſion appointed the preceding day, informing them that Delorme, Captain of the cannoneers of the Section of Popincompt, had been condemned to die, as an accomplice to the attacks made on the National Repreſentation, and that he had been executed that morning.

When men who have been ſeduced, exclaimed Clauzel, are periſhing on the ſcaffold, will you ſuffer the 4 great culprits, the real authors of all the troubles, to be puniſhed only with tranſportation? I propoſe that Couriers be inſtantly diſpatched to the iſle of Oleron, in order, if theſe culpriis have not ſailed, that they may be brought back to Paris, and tried by the Military Commiſſion.

Many of the miſcreants, who aſſaſſinated our Colleague by our ſide, have alſo eſcaped; I propoſe that all who ſhall afford them an aſylum, ſhall be carried before the Military Commiſſion, and puniſhed with death.

The propoſition of Clauzel, after ſome feeble oppoſition from Garrat Coulon, who ſaid that the juſtice of the National Convention ſhould not be the ſame as that of Tyranny, was decreed.

Pache, Bouchotte, Marchand, and d'Aubigny, were alſo, on the motion of Bourdon de l'Oiſe, ordered to be tried by the Military Tribunal.

Iſabeau communicated to the Convention, that perfect tranquility prevailed in every Section; that ſearches were making after the ſeditious, which were generally ſucceſsful. He propoſed that no paſſport ſhould be granted in any Section, unleſs the perſon ſoliciting it, could produce a certificate from his Captain and Serjeant-major, certifying that he had well conducted himſelf on the 1ſt, 2d, 3d, and 4th Prairial, which was decreed.

In the evening Sitting, Clauzel propoſed the following decree, which had been prepared by the Committee.

I. The decree of the 12th Germinal, which directs the tranſportation of Barrere, Collot, Billaud and Vadier, is repealed.

II. The convention decrees, that there is room for accuſation againſt Barrere, Collot, Billaud, and Vadier, and directs that they ſhall be transferred to the Criminal Tribunal of Lower Charette to be tried.

III. The Committee of Legiſlation ſhall to-morrow preſent the act of accuſation.

IV. Bouchotte, Pache, Audouin, his ſon-in-law, D'Aubigny, Marchand, Clemence, Meron, and Haſſenfratz, ſhall be conducted before the Criminal Tribunal, of the Department of Eure and Loire, to be tried.

This decree was paſſed. Bourſeaule denounced General Roſſignal as the accomplice of Bouchotte.

Fermont accuſed the National Repreſentative Eſnu Lavalle, as the inſtigator of the cruelties committed by Roſſignol.

The Convention decreed the arreſt of Eſnu Lavalle, and that Roſſignol ſhould be carried before the proper tribunals.

On the 25th of May the Section of the Thuilleries applauded the energy of the Convention, and propoſed that perſons taken in a riot with arms in their hands, ſhould be put to death. This was converted into a motion, and decreed.

A Deputation from Verſailles came to expreſs their indignation againſt the aſſaſſin of the convention; Andre Dumont denounced Baſſal and Maſſieu.—Maſſieu defended himſelf.

The Sections of Gravilliers came to deliver up their arms.—"Let them be returned," ſaid they, "only to thoſe of us, who as good citizens, deſerve confidence."

Dubois Crance propoſed, that the Military Commiſſion ſhould have the power of puniſhing with death, tranſportation, and impriſonment, according to the nature of the crime.—adopted.

Portinel the deputy, was denounced, and was propoſed by Bourdon de l'Oiſe to be arreſted.—This was decreed.

Voulaud and Duqueſnoy were alſo denounced.

It was decreed that the Convention ſhould attend the funeral of the Repreſentative Ferrand; and that Louvet ſhould pronounce his Funeral oration.

Aulery communicated a reſolution of the Military Commiſſion, that the Gendarmes ſhall lay down their arms upon the ſquare of the Revolution, before the armed force of Paris, and that they ſhall be ſtripped of the habit which they are unworthy of wearing."

This reſolution was approved of by the Aſſembly.

In the ſitting of the 26th of May, Laponte announced an important victory gained by the army of the Alps, under General Kellerman.

Several addreſſes of congratulation were preſented to the Convention, on their victory over the inſurgents.

The Military Commiſſion, eſtabliſhed by a law of the 23d May, condemned nearly 50 perſons to death, for having participated in the inſurrection.

On the 27th of May, the Committee of Public Safety informed the Convention of a revolt that had broken out at Toulon; that the Jacobins had taken poſſeſſion of the arſenal; that the deputies Bronel and Meoux had made incredible efforts to oppoſe the Jacobins, but without ſucceſs; and that they had been obliged to releaſe the Terroriſts confined at fort Lamaigue. In conſequence of the victory of the Jacobins, Brunel blowed his brains out; Meoux went to the ſea ſide to ſave the fleet, but on his arrival there, he learnt that the Jacobins had gained over the fleet, and that a Jacobin of the name of Portal had aſſumed the command of it. The intention of the inſurgents at Toulon, was to march to Paris with 30,000 men, in order to diſſolve the Convention.

Chambon informed the Convention of the meaſures he had taken to repreſs the inſurrection. A letter was read from Marſeilles, ſtating that the inſurgents of Toulon were about 8000, that the ſquadron remained in the harbour, and that the brave ſailors from Breſt, who were on board the fleet had reſolved not to participate in the revolt. The Committee of Public Safety were ordered to take the neceſſary ſteps to reſtore peace to Toulon.

The deputies Therſon, Patris, Eſcudier, Laignelot, and Record, were ordered to be arreſted; and Prieure, of la Marne, Bourbotte, and Peyſſard, were ordered to be tried immediately by the Military Commiſſion.

On the 28th of May, the Convention ordered Robert Lindet, Jean Bon St. Andre, Vouland, David, Dubarran, Bernard of Xaintes, Jagot, Elie Lacoſte, and Lavicomterie, to be arreſted. The Convention were informed that Rhull had blown his brains out.

On the 29th of May a decree was paſſed, relative to the finances, and numerous congratulations were received on the victory over the inſurgents.

From the above ſeries of papers we are enabled to ſtate that tranquility has been reſtored at Paris; the inſurrection was imputed to the members of the old committees, who have almoſt all been arreſted.

NEW YORK, July 18.

Capt. Webb, of the brig Boſton, from Briſtol, on the 25th May, in lat. 50:26, long. 13:0, ſpoke the ſhip Patriot, Capt. Lee, of and from Boſton, bound to Bourdeaux, who had two days before been taken by the Engliſh frigate Concord, and ſent for Falmouth—The Concord's being manned by French emigrants with national cockades, Capt. Lee was deceived and ſuppoſed them French—he therefore told them (after ſhewing his papers) which appeared clear, that he was bound to Hamburgh, and they were juſt leaving him, (that in fact he was bound to Bourdeaux)—they then took the ſhip into cuſtody,

Intelligence from St. Vincents as late as the 1ſt inſt was received yeſterday by the arrival of Captain Hurd, of the brig Julia. The ſituation of that Iſland remains in a degree of tranquility, no actions, of late, having taken place between the Regulars and the wooded Charibs.—It is generally ſuppoſed that they will either ſoon leave their preſent places of abode, or yield to ſtarvation. Hunger may induce a vigorous attack upon the troops—Hunger may occaſion them to ſupplicate for a pardon—the latter however, is the moſt probable, as but few of them have arms. Their numbers are not known—ſome think they conſiſt of between 3 and 4000. Now and then ſome ſtraggling individuals are brought in by the military—by whom others are ſometimes ſhot when out on their plundering excurſions, while making ſwift way before their purſuers.—While Capt Hurd was there, about 50, who had ſacrificed their allegiance to the King, were publicly ſhot—others were in jail, who would ſhare the ſame fate.

Juſt before Captain Hurd ſailed, he read in one of the gazettes, an account of the capture of two Engliſh tranſports, with 700 Britiſh troops on board, by 2 French frigates. They had parted from a convoy from England, bound to the Weſt Indies. The number, force of the convoy, or under whoſe command, he did not learn.—The captured tranſports were ſent to St. Martins, where, Captain Hurd ſaid he was informed, they had arrived, and the troops diſembarked.

*** The citizens of Philadelphia, the diſtrict of Southwark, and the Northern-Liberties, are invited to attend a meeting propoſed to be held at the State-Houſe on Thurſday evening next, at 5 o'clock, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the propriety of expreſſing their ſentiments of the treaty lately concluded at London, between Lord Grenville and Mr. Jay.

FOR SALE,

A FURNACE of all kinds of Iron Caſtings, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey; it is well ſupplied with wood and ore; has very convenient buildings, and is advantageouſly ſituated both for the New-York and Philadelphia markets; its metal being ſuperior to that of moſt other works, and equal to any; being provided with ſtock, and in blaſt, will yield immediate proceeds to the purchaſer, to whom very eaſy terms will be offered. Apply to WILLIAM DAVIDSON, No, 27, North Fifth ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to Meſſrs. ROBINS & TUTHILL, New-York. 6w

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Alexander Edwards, late of Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, duly atteſted, in order for ſettlement, to

ADAM LARER, Executor.
† ESTHER LARER, Executrix.

NOTICE.

THE Paymaſter of the New-Jerſey Troops, agreeably to his inſtructions for that purpoſe, has appointed ABNER WOODRUFF, his Aſſiſtant, for paying to the privates of the infantry and artillery, who ſerved on the late Weſtern Expedition, the additional Pay of 66 Cents per month, allowed by an act of Congreſs of the 2d January, 1795; and for the convenience of the individuals he will attend in each county, at the Places and Times undermentioned, *viz.*

At *Suſſex Court-houſe, on*	Monday,	*Auguſt*	10th.
Belvidere,	Wedneſday		12th.
Succaſunny-Plains,	Friday,		14th.
Morris-Town,	Monday,		17th.
Pompton,	Wedneſday,		19th.
Hackenſack,	Friday,		21ſt.
Newark.	Monday,		24th.
Elizabeth-Town,	Tueſday,		25th.
Brunſwick,	Thurſday,		27th.
Somerſet C. Houſe,	Saturday,		29th.
Flemington,	Tueſday,	*Sept.*	1ſt.
Trenton,	Thurſday,		3d.
Cramberry,	Saturday,		5th.
Middle-Town P.	Tueſday,		8th.
Monmouth C. Houſe,	Thurſday,		10th.
Little Egg-Harbour,	Saturday,		12th.
Great Egg-Harbour,	Tueſday,		15th.
Cape-May C. Houſe,	Thurſday,		17th.
Bridge Town,	Saturday,		19th.
Salem-Town,	Tueſday,		22d.
Woodbury,	Thurſday,		24th.
Burlington City,	Saturday,		26th.

WILLIAM DAYTON,
Paymaſter to the New-Jerſey Troops.
Elizabeth-Town. July 6, 1795. 2m

CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Springfield townſhip, Montgomery county, a ſorrel HORSE, about 13 and a half hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, and a mark round his knee. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

NICHOLAS KLINE.
July 20th, 1795. §

CAME to the ſubſcriber's Farm, on the Ridge road, in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 30th of May, a brown MARE, about 14 hands high, one of her hind feet white, and has a ſtreak in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHAN LEVERING, Inn-keeper.
June 30, 1795. †

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 11th inſtant, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, ſuppoſed to be nine or ten years old, has a ſtar in her forehead, and both hind feet white. The owner coming, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again.

MATTHEW HAIR.
June 17, 1795. *

To be Let, for the Summer Seaſon,
In a pleaſant part of the country, on the Oxford road, nine miles from Philadelphia,

THREE ROOMS, one of which is a Parlour, the other two Chambers. Where alſo may be had, Stabling, Paſture, &c.
Enquire of the Printers. ¶

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, two COWS; the one a dark brindle, marked with a ſlit in the right ear, the other red and white pied, with a ſlit in the left ear. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

GERSHOM JOHNSON.
Canal, near the upper bridge, on Schuylkill, May 23, 1795. *

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber living in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſte, county, a Bay MARE, about 14 hands high, a natural troter, branded on the near ſhoulder, P. C. ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come. prove property, pay charges, and take her away. WILLIAM WILKEN.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons intereſted in the ſeveral tracts, pieces and parcels of lands, lying as follows: within a place called the Angle, in the county of Suſſex, in the townſhip of Newtown and county aforeſaid. In the townſhip of Roxbury, and near a place called Rockſeticus iron-works, both in the county of Morris: In the townſhip of Dover and county of Monmouth: In the townſhips of Little Egg-harbour and Northampton, in the county of Burlington: In the townſhips of Dover, Deptford and Glouceſter, in the county of Glouceſter: An iſland or mud flats in the river Delaware above Petty's iſland; all formerly belonging to William Smith, Eſq; late of the city of Burlington, deceaſed, who died inteſtate or without legally diſpoſing of the ſame; That we, the ſubſcribers, appointed by James Kinſey, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of New-Jerſey, Commiſſioners to make partition of the aforeſaid lands to and amongſt the heirs of the ſame William Smith, deceaſed, and any other perſon or perſons intereſted therein, do intend to meet at the houſe of Okey Hoagland, in the city of Burlington, on the eighth day of Auguſt next enſuing, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, and either by ourſelves, or in conjunction with the ſame Chief Juſtice, by ballot, to allot and aſcertain the ſhares and parts aforeſaid, purſuant to the act of Aſſembly of the ſtate of New-Jerſey reſpecting lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants and tenants in common. Given under our hands this 25th June, 1795. JOSIAH FOSTER,
§ MOSES KEMPTON,
June 25, 1795. JOHN BURR.

NEW-JERSEY, ſſ. *Glouceſter County, Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of June term*, 1795.

ON the petition of Nathan Biſhop Jennings, an inſolvent debtor in the gaol at Woodbury, in the ſaid county, the Court have appointed the Fifteenth day of Auguſt next, and the Gaol, as the time and place at which they will attend, to hear what can be ſaid for and againſt the liberation of the ſaid debtor, agreably to an act of the General Aſſembly of the ſaid State of New-Jerſey, entituled "An Act for the relief of perſons impriſoned for debt," paſſed at Trenton the 18th of March, 1795, of which the Creditors of the petitioner are to take notice.

† E. CLARK, Clerk.

Carpets and Carpeting.

Juſt come to hand, and to be ſold by
WILLIAM ADCOCK,
No. 52, Market-ſtreet,
BRUSSELS, Perſia and Wilton Capets and Carpeting, of beſt quality and neweſt patterns, a great variety of the ingrain and common Scotch Carpets and Carpeting; alſo, a large and general aſſortment of other GOODS, as uſual. §

THE
Earthen-Ware Manufactory,

In Front-ſtreet, above Pool's Bridge, is continued in the moſt extenſive manner.

A large Aſſortment of the
BEST WARE IS ON HAND,
Ready aſſorted in hogſheads and crates. A conſtant and regular Supply may be depended on at the ſhorteſt Notice.

*** Orders are received at the Manufactory, or at No. 25, Arch-ſtreet.
Philadelphia, July 4, 1795. 3m

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th ult. an indented Servant LAD, named JOHN CONNELL, lately from Cork, in Ireland, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, tolerably well ſet, brown hair, hazle eyes, his forehead and top of his head remarkably high, and of a parabolar form, ſpeaks in the Iriſh dialect, and can converſe in the Iriſh tongue, ſerved ſome time to the cork making buſineſs before he came to America, in which, it is probable, he may endeavour to get encouragement: had on, when he went off, a ſhirt of white homeſpun linen, ticklenburg trowſers, a lead coloured veſt, round black hat, and a pair of heavy ſhoes tied with ſtrings. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive the above Reward. Maſters of veſſels, and others, are requeſted to attend to the above, and not to harbour or take him off at their peril.

JAMES HUNTER,
No. 37, North Second-ſtreet.
Philadelphia, July 4, 1795. tf

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware,
&c. &c.
JAMES STOKES,
At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets,
Has for Sale, a General Aſſortment of
LOOKING-GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c. cwtf

Office for the Purchaſe and

Sale of back lands, city lots, and other real eſtates in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, or any of the United States.

THE ſubſcriber being encouraged by many of his fellow citizens, is induced to open an office for the purchaſe and ſale of real eſtates in this ſtate, or any of the United States. The office will be opened at No. 56, Walnut-ſtreet; and as he is determined to uſe his utmoſt induſtry to bring to market lands, &c. of excellent quality, and of unexceptionable titles, he, with confidence, hopes to meet with public patronage.

He hath at this time for ſale, ſeveral valuable Tracts in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and Virginia. The terms of ſale may be known by inſpecting the Office Books, kept for that purpoſe.

June 25. PETER BAYNTON.

A BLACK HORSE, with a ſtar and ſnip, three white feet, 13 hands and an half high, now in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, Pennſylvania; ſaid horſe was claimed and put to paſture by one James Oſbourne, late of Solebury townſhip, in ſaid county, who was ſuppoſed to have ſtolen a horſe from Dr. John Watſon, of the ſame place, and adverтiſed as the perpetrator of the theft. The owner (if ſtolen) is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in ſix weeks from the date to defray the expences. JOSEPH HARROLD.
Buckingham, June 26, 1795. †

LANDS.

Any Perſon holding
Pennſylvania Donation and United States
LAND WARRANTS,
by applying at No. 56, North Seventh-ſtreet, may find a purchaſer. §

Four Dollars Reward.

STRYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 13th inſtant, a Black HORSE, about 14 hands and a half high, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, one fore foot white, ſhort ſwitch tail, a natural trotter, ſhod all round, about 11 years old. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the ſign of the Bull's Head, in Strawberry-alley, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by me,
CHARLES CAREY.
June 14, 1795. §

Six-pence Reward.

RAN-AWAY on the 14th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, a Servant GIRL, named ELIZABETH LEVINGSTON; had on a linſey petticoat and gown. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, ſhall have the above reward, and no charges.

PHEBE JONES.
June 26, 1795. *

WHEREAS my wife ABIGAIL has abſconded my bed and board, without any reaſonable cauſe, and attached herſelf to lewd company; and as I am apprehenſive, by her former conduct, that ſhe will run me in debt, I hereby forewarn the Public not to truſt her any thing on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

DAVID NAPIER.
June 26, 1795. 7t

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Pennſborough townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 28th inſtant, an Apprentice LAD to the ſhoemaking buſineſs, named JAMES MAXWELL, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well ſet, between 19 and 20 years of age, has a coarſe dark complexion, long dark brown hair, which he commonly wore tied or queued; had on and took with him, a new dark ſtriped nankeen coat, ſtampt cotton waiſtcoat, red ſtriped trowſers, a pair of ſtriped linen do. a pair coloured tow do. 3 ſhirts, one of which was new, one roram and one wool hat, new ſhoes with plated buckles. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Apprentice, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES PASSMORE.
June 28, 1795.

N. B. The ſaid Maxwell went off in company with a Lad of the name of Iſaiah Hollingſworth, about 16 years of age, and it is ſuppoſed they will continue together. *

To be ſold at private Sale,
ONE ACRE OF LAND,
WHEREON is erected a one Story Stone HOUSE, ſituate in Moreland Townſhip, Montgomery County, near the Billet. For Terms, apply to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes. HENRY SHAFER.
June 19, 1795. *

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 7th inſtant, a Black COW, with ſome white on her forehead and under her belly, about 7 or 8 years old, and is dry. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JACOB EARNHEART.

CANAL LOTTERY.

SCHEME of a Lottery authoriſed by an act, entituled "An Act to enable the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna navigation, and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal navigation, to raiſe by way of Lottery, the ſum of four hundred thouſand dollars, for the purpoſe of completing the works in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

			Dollars.
1	Prize of	50,000 dollars,	50,000
1	of	30,000 dollars,	30,000
5	of	20,000 dollars each, to be paid to the poſſeſſors of the tickets of the five laſt drawn numbers,	100,000
1	of	15,000 dollars,	15,000
2	of	10,000 dollars each,	20,000
6	of	2,500 dollars each,	15,000
1	of	2,000 dollars, to be paid to the poſſeſſor of the ticket of the 1ſt drawn number	2,000
10	of	2,000 dollars each,	20,000
20	of	1,000 dollars each,	20,000
40	of	500 dollars each,	20,000
100	of	100 dollars each,	10,000
16,500	of	12 dollars each,	198,000
16,687	Prizes,		Dollars 500,000
33,313	Blanks,		
50,000	Tickets at 10 dollars each,		500,000

All prizes ſhall be paid ten days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of the poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded in twelve months after the drawing is finiſhed, of which public notice will be given, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the uſe of the canal, and applied accordingly.

AT a meeting of the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna canal navigation—and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal.—

Wedneſday, May 13, 1795.

RESOLVED,

THAT David Rittenhouſe, Joſeph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standiſh Forde, and Francis Weſt, be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of diſpoſing of the tickete; which committee ſhall depoſit the money in bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the lottery.

Extract from the minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary of the joint meeting of the two boards.

The drawing of this lottery will poſitively commence on the firſt day of September next. Tickets may be had at the company's office, near the bank of the United States, and of either of the ſubſcribers.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
JOSEPH BALL,
JOHN STEINMETZ,
STANDISH FORDE,
FRANCIS WEST.
} Managers.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday, the 10th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and ſomewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, ſpeaks coarſe, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linſey under jacket, ſtriped brown linſey trowſers, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfſkin ſhoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.
May 13, 1795. ctf

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

A ROBBERY.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain Man, who calls himſelf DANIEL DOCHARTY, about five feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, about 35 years of age, black hair, which he wore tied and clubbed; had on a long blue coat and black ſtuff veſt, did, on the 29th inſtant, about the hour of ten o'clock, near the Mariner's Compaſs, about 20 miles from Lancaſter, aſſault, and with force of arms, rob me of one ſilver mounted hunting whip, with the letters F. R. cut with a knife on the end, one felt hat with a high crown, ſeveral jacket patterns, ſome of ſtriped velvet, one of white jean with a black border, one printed jean, ſome bolts of lace, and ſeveral womens' fans. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Robber in any gaol in this ſtate, ſo that he ſhall be convicted for the robbery, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, or JAMES ARMOR, Innholder, at the Compaſs.

JAMES ROSS.
June 30, 1795. †

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, That we, the ſubſcribers, Commiſſioners, appointed by *Joſeph Hugg, John Wilkins*, and *John Sparks*, Eſquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the county of Glouceſter, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, to divide a certain TRACT of CEDAR SWAMP, ſituate and lying on a branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, called Squoncom, near Thomas Cole's ſaw-mill, in the townſhip of Debford, county and ſtate aforeſaid, between *David Davis, Samuel Coles Davis, Daniel Newbold, Joſiah Reeve*, and *Ann Oſſley* (or the repreſentatives of the deviſees of ſaid Cedar Swamp) do propoſe to meet at the houſe of *Joſeph Bates*, in Haddonfield, on Seventh Day, the 8th day of Auguſt next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to make an alotment, by ballot, of their ſeveral ſhares, agreeably to law.

SAMUEL KENARD,
JOSEPH BOLTON,
JOHN KAY.
June 16, 1795. ‖

TO BE SOLD,

THAT large GRAZING FARM, now in the tenure of Mr. John Piſſant, containing about 471 acres; more than 200 of which are meadow of the beſt quality, the remainder conſiſts of cedar and maple ſwamp, upland, and outſide marſh, moſtly fit to be taken in. It is ſituate on the river Delaware, with a commodious and excellent landing, directly oppoſite to Cheſter, and between Repaupa and Raccoon creeks, in Glouceſter county, from which creeks public market-boats go every week to the city. This Farm may be conveniently divided into two, having two dwellings in good ſituations; has barns and ſtabling for feeding 60 head of cattle, and from its many advantages muſt be an object for any one extenſively in the grazing or dairy way. For terms, and more particular information, apply to RICHARD WHITEHEAD, No. 62, Vine-ſtreet. *7w

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in a ſtate of high cultivation, containing about 153 acres, nearly one half whereof is marſh meadow, and the reſt arable land, ſituated in the neighbourhood of Port-Penn, in Newcaſtle county, and at preſent in the tenure of Mr. Caſper Cox.

Likewiſe the following TRACTS of LAND, in Aſton townſhip, about 6 miles from the borough of Cheſter, viz.

Thirty-nine acres, with a frame tenement thereon; about 6 acres of this tract are watered meadow, there is a good orchard on the premiſes, and a ſpring of excellent water near the houſe.

Seventy-three acres, on part of which are an orchard, three ſprings of water, and a conſiderable quantity of timber.

About four acres, adjoining the laſt mentioned tract, being arable land.

Alſo three Tracts of Land, of a good quality, in Harriſon county, Virginia, containing as follow, *viz.* 1000 acres, 500 acres, and 400 acres, the whole poſſeſſing great advantages of water and ſituation.

Any perſon inclinable to treat for any part of the above property, may know the terms, by applying either perſonally, or by letter, to the ſubſcriber, who keeps the Poſt-office in Cheſter, Pennſylvania.

MILES MACARTY,
Conveyancer and Land-Broker.

N. B. Perſons deſirous of either ſelling or purchaſing REAL PROPERTY, will have their requeſts duly attended to, upon application as above. May 18, 1795. tc.

THE General Proprietors of the Weſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey, are deſired to take NOTICE, that a General Meeting of the Proprietors is appointed for Buſineſs of importance, on MONDAY, the 3d Day of Auguſt next, at 2 o'Clock, P. M. at Colonel HOAGLAND's Tavern, in the City of Burlington.

By order of the Council of Proprietors,
JAMES KINSEY, jun. Clerk.
Burlington, May 14, 1795. ¶

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Concord, Delaware county, on the night of the 3d inſtant, a dark brown MARE, about 14 hands and a half high, with a blaze down her face; has white on both her hind feet, and on one fore foot, is a little lame in her near hind leg, ſuppoſed to be the ſpavin, ſhod before; paces and trots remarkably eaſy; was, when ſtolen, tared on the inſide of her ears. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Mare, and brings her to her owner, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

JOS. TRIMBLE.
Concord, 8th of Fifth Month, 1795. *

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of MARTHA BARR, late of Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts; and all thoſe indebted, are deſired to make payment on or before the 20th of June next, to

LAWRENCE JUSTICE,
ISAAC WORRELL,
} Executors.
May 20, 1795. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3393.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1795.

FRANKFORT, May 11.

The Auſtrian and Imperial miniſters to the Diet, in reply to a memorial of the Pruſſian miniſter Hookſtetten, have ſtated, that the Emperor has likewiſe taken ſteps, of which he will ſoon give an account, for obtaining a peace; but that the ferment and criſis of the French government have prevented the Emperor from haſtening that event, as he belives that a peace, advantageous and legal, may ſoon be made.

May 25.

It is not at preſent the grand queſtion of peace or war in agitation in the Diet of Ratiſbon, but rather to know to whom the different States of the Empire will adhere—to the Emperor, or to the King of Pruſſia. Anterior to this deliberation, the Elector of Mayence, who had always been one of the moſt zealous partizans of the King of Pruſſia, and alſo the Elector Palatine, have declared that they remain inviolably attached to the Emperor. The prince de Wurtemburg, on the contrary, abandons the chief of the Empire, to throw himſelf into the arms of the King of Pruſſia. The Electors of Saxony, and Bavaria, have declared, that they will only make peace in concert and jointly with the Emperor.

The following article is extracted from the Courier du Bas Rhine, a paper to which conſiderable authority has always been attached:

WESEL, May 23.

We have the ſatisfaction to announce, from authentic advice, that a peace with the Emperor, and in conſequence with the Empire, may be conſidered as certain, and even at the point of concluſion.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

3 Prairial—May 22.

Second Treaty with Pruſſia.

Treilhard, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, preſented the following Treaty concluded between the French Republic and the King of Pruſſia.

The French Republic and his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, having ſtipulated in the Treaty of peace and amity, concluded between them on the 16th of laſt Germinal, April 5, ſome ſecret clauſes relative to the ſeventh article of that Treaty, and which eſtabliſhed a line of demarcation and neutrality, the object of which is to remove the ſeat of war from all the north of Germany, have deemed it proper to explain themſelves further, and to fix definitely the conditions of a particular Convention.

To this end the reſpective Plenipotentiaries of the two high contracting powers, viz.

On the part of the French Republic, the French citizen Barthelemy, Ambaſſador to Switzerland, and on the part of the King of Pruſſia, his miniſter of ſtate, of war, and of the cabinet, Charles Auguſtus Baron de Hardenberg, knight of the red eagle, of the white eagle, and of Staniſlaus, &c. have decided upon the following articles:

Art. I. In order to remove the theatre of war from the frontiers of the ſtates of his majeſty the King of Pruſſia, to preſerve the tranquility of the north of Germany, and to re-eſtabliſh the entire freedom and commerce between that part of the Empire and France, in the ſame manner as before the war, the French Republic conſents not to puſh the operations of war, nor to ſend troops either by land or ſea to the ſtates, ſituated beyond the following line of demarcation.

This line ſhall comprehend Eaſt Frieſland, and ſhall deſcend along the Ems, and the Aa, or Alpha, to Munſter, taking afterwards its direction towards Coesfild, Borken, Bockholt, to the frontier of the Dutchy of Cleves, near Iſleborough, following this line of frontier to Mageupourt, upon the new Iſle; and aſcending the Rhine to Duyſburgh, from thence extending along the frontier of the county of Marck to Werden, Gemarke, and along the Wipper to Hombourg, Alterkirchen, Limbourg upon the Lonn, along that river and from that which ſtretches from Ideſtein to that city, Epſtein and Houhſt upon the Mem; from thence to Rauenheim, along the Landbragen to Durnheim, thence following the brook which croſſes that diſtrict to the frontiers of the Palatinate; thence along the frontiers of the country of Darmſtadt and the Circle of Franconia, which the line will entirely incloſe, to Eberſhach upon the Necker, continuing the courſe of that river to Winſſen, a free town of the Empire; and taking thence a courſe to Loewendein, Nuhard, Hohenſtadt, Noerdlingen, a free town of the Empire, and Holzkirch upon the Wermtz; incloſing the county of Pappenheim and the whole Circle of Franconia and Upper Saxony, along Bavaria, the Upper Palatinate, and Bohemia, to the frontiers of Sileſia.

II. The French Republic conſiders as a neutral country, and as neutral ſtates, all thoſe which are ſituated behind this line, on condition that they obſerve on their part, the moſt ſtrict neutrality, the firſt object of which ſhall be to recall their contingencies, and not to make any new contract, which can authorize them to furniſh troops to the powers at war with France.

Thoſe who ſhall not comply with theſe conditions ſhall be excluded from the benefit of the neutrality.

III. His Majeſty the king of Pruſſia engages to cauſe the moſt ſtrict obſervance of this neutrality with reſpect to all the ſtates ſituated upon the right bank of the Mein, and compriſed in the line of demarcation above mentioned.

The king charges himſelf with guaranteeing, that no troops, the enemies of France, ſhall paſs that part of the line, or go out of the countries therein compriſed, in order to oppoſe French arms; and to this effect the two contracting parties are bound to keep upon the moſt eſſential points, afterwards to be agreed upon between them, corps of obſervation ſufficient to make this neutrality reſpected.

IV. The paſſage of troops, whether thoſe of the republic, or thoſe of the empire, ſhall remain entirely free through the roads leading to the right bank of the Mein, by Frankfort.

1ſt. From Kenigſton and Limbourg, to Cologne.

2d. From Friedbourg, Witzlar and Seigin to Cologne.

3. From Haderſheim, Wiſbaden and Naſſau, to Coblentz.

And laſtly—from Haderſheim to Mayence, and *vice verſa*, as well as through all the countries ſituated on the left bank of this river, and throughout the whole circle of Franconia, without doing the leaſt prejudice to the neutrality of all the ſtates and countries included in the line of demarcation.

V. The country of Sayn Alcin Kerchin, on the Weſterwald, compriſing therein, the little diſtrict of Bendorf below Coblentz, being in the poſſeſſion of his Majeſty the king of Pruſſia, will enjoy the ſame benefits and advantages as the other States, ſituated on the left bank of the Rhine.

VI. The preſent Convention ſhall be ratified by the two contracting parties, and the ratification ſhall be exchanged in this city of Baſle within the term of one month, or ſooner if poſſible, reckoning from this day. In conſequence of which, we, the underſigned Plenipotentiaries of the French republic and his majeſty the king of Pruſſia, by virtue of our powers, have ſigned the preſent convention, and affixed thereto our reſpective ſeals.

Done at Baſle, the 7th of May, 1795, the 3d year of the French republic.

(Signed) FRANCIS BARTHELEMY
CHARLES AUGUSTUS BARON DE HARDENBERG.

DUBLIN, May 30.

The chancellor of the exchequer, on the meeting of the houſe of commons will move for a vote of credit of half a million ſterling, to be applied as circumſtances may require in the exigences of empire; and in the language of the court, in ſupport of the preſent juſt and neceſſary war. This will ſwell the ſupplies of the ſeſſion, on the part of Ireland, to the prodigious ſum of two millions two hundred thouſand pouuds!

The principle picture, in the ſpeech which lord Camden is to make from the throne in cloſing the ſeſſion, is a warm recommendation to the members of both houſes to attend minutely to the preſervation of good order and tranquility in their ſeveral counties.

The military force now in this country amounts to upwards of 40,000 effective men.

So deplorable and wretched is the ſituation of the unfortunate poor of the Earl of Meath's liberty, in conſequence of the train of evils brought on by the preſent juſt and neceſſary war, that a bare recital of inſtances of their miſery muſt make humanity ſhudder. In the courſe of yeſterday evening a notice was poſted in Ardee ſtreet, by ſome of the ſtarving inhabitants, written in blood, expreſſive of the miſery of their ſituation, and couched in terms, which expreſſed no alternative between death and their preſent famiſhing condition!!!

LONDON,

June 6.

In reſpect to the alliances which the French are now making, it appears that a negociation for an offenſive and defenſive alliance with Pruſſia and Sweden is on the tapis, the ſame as is juſt concluded with Holland. Several of the princes of the empire will alſo probably accept a neutrality. Nothing is yet ſettled with Spain, though we have no doubt a negociation is going forward.

In conſequence of the king of Pruſſia's declaration to the German Empire, the Elector of Mentz's miniſter has made overtures to the Diet of Ratiſbon, to commence the deliberations relative to peace, on the 18th, even though the Emperor's Imperial Commiſſion ſhould not have arrived on that day.

The Chevalier D'Irate has arrived at Baſle from Madrid, for the purpoſe, as the Paris papers relate, of negociating for peace with M. Barthelmy. The imperial miniſter count Lecherback, is ſtated in ſome papers to be alſo expected there.

By the brig Weſt-Indian, Captain Flinn, arrived here from Jamica, we have the following intelligence.

KINGSTON, June 11.

By a gentleman from the North ſide, we have the very afflicting intelligence, that a conſiderable part of the opulent town of Montego Bay was deſtroyed laſt Saturday by fire.

About half paſt two in the afternoon, a fire was diſcovered, as reported to us, in the houſe of a Mr. Jon. Hart, which quickly communicated to the adjoining buildings in the ſtreet bordering on the harbour, and, ſpreading with uncommon rapidity, mowed down nearly the whole of the wharves and ſtores.

We forbear entering into particulars, from report only, leſt unneceſſary pain ſhould be given to thoſe any way connected with the ſufferers; to-morrow's poſt will probably enable us to ſpecify the loſs, and the names of the individuals involved in this dreadful calamity.

June 13.

Extract of a letter from Montego Bay, dated June 9, to a merchant in this town.

"I have the pleaſure to inform you that the Elizabeth arrived here on the 6th inſt. after a paſſage of 6 days from Port Royal, occaſioned by a lee current. We had been at anchor ſcarcely half an hour, when a dreadful ſpectacle preſented itſelf; the town took fire, and great part of it was conſumed; Mr. Smith's wharf is the only one left ſtanding; we have loſt the freight of 11 hogſheads of ſugar that were burnt, and I am much afraid the ſhipping intereſt will, in general, be ſeverely affected."

FALMOUTH, June 10.

Thurſday laſt being the anniverſary of his majeſty's birth day, who then entered in his 58th year, the ſame was obſerved at Montego Bay, with particular attention, and a royal ſalute was fired from the Fort at 12 o'clock, a general muſter of the horſe and foot being previouſly ordered, they were reviewed by the Hon. Major General Palmer; the intenſe heat of the weather prevented their going through many evolutions, but the regularity of the firings, and the ſteady attention of the privates to command, did equal credit to themſelves and their officers; after the review was over, a royal ſalute from the field pieces, and a tripple diſcharge of muſquetry were alternately fired, in honour of the day. A dinner was given at Giffin's hotel, which was attended by a numerous and ſelect meeting, and a late hour of the evening terminated the feſtive ſcene.

On the enſuing one, there was a ball, which was graced by the preſence of as fine an aſſemblage of elegant women as perhaps ever appeared in any room in the iſland —Many of the company did not break up until day.—A day that will long be remembered as productive of the moſt dreadful accident that ever happened to the pariſh of St. James's—At a quarter paſt two, P. M. a fire broke out at a cutler's ſhop, adjoining to Mr. Jonas Hart's, which ſoon communicated itſelf to the other buildings, and ſpread with uncommon rapidity through that part of the town which extends from the parade to the ſea ſide. The Court houſe and ſeveral others were blown up, in doing which, Mr. Irwine, chief mate of the ſhip Two Brothers, Capt. Howell, unfortunately loſt his life; his activity had been conſpicuous from the beginning of this diſtreſsful event, and he periſhed in the act of aſſiſting the unfortunate. Many who moved their goods on the near approach of the flames to other houſes, (particularly Giffin's Tavern) which they deemed ſecure, loſt them afterwards, by the conflagration extending there. The whole of the Harbour ſtreet is burnt, from Smith's wharf to Longland's ſtore.—From the Strand to the Market-place every thing is conſumed, except Mr. Hamilton's. In St. James ſtreet, except Mr. M'Intyres and Mrs. Jackſon's; and from the Long Room to the Parade, all is levelled but the walls; two ſmall grog ſhops excepted. A guard has been ſet at every avenue of the town to prevent negroes from carrying away goods they might have pilfered, and the magiſtrates ſit in rotation in the church, as well to execute any duty, as to receive the property of the ſufferers; and great quantities have been lodged there. The loſs ſuſtained, in buildings only, is eſtimated, at a moderate calculation, to be at leaſt 200,000l. The moſt conſiderable in the unfortunate liſt is, Mr. Joſeph Iſmay, who had expended the profits of many years unremitting induſtry in the erection of capital wharves, ſtores, &c. which are totally loſt, and in addition (as we are informed) has not been able to ſave his books and papers.

The value of the dry goods in ſtores. in general, muſt be immenſe, as the chief part of the goods and proviſions, both for the merchant and planter, that arrived in the laſt fleets, were in the ſtores, or on the wharves.

The fire was ſeen from the Point Eſtate at Lucca and from this town.—The perſons who repaired from the eſtate and ſettlements afforded every aſſiſtance to the diſtreſſed inhabitants, and among the moſt ſpirited exertions in their behalf—thoſe of Thomas Jump, Eſq; merit every commendation; in fact, too much cannot be ſaid in his praiſe. It was in aiding Mr. Jump, that Mr. Irvine (above-mentioned) loſt his life, who has left a helpleſs family in Liverpool, but we truſt ſome proviſion will be made for them—the only compenſation that can be to conſole them for their afflicting loſs.

When the account of the diſaſter reached the inhabitants here, a meeting was immediately held, (and uncertain what might be the cauſe) patroles were inſtantly formed and poſted at each avenue of the town. An expreſs was ſent at half paſt ten at night to the Bay, who returned the enſuing morning with an anſwer from the Magiſtrates, who, from every thing they could trace, impute it entirely to accident.

Two raſcals, one a foreigner, of a deep ſwarthy complexion, the other a ſhort black freeman, were rejoicing at the event, and in the confuſion, effected their eſcape in a ſmall ſloop or ſhallop out of the harbour; it would be a grateful circumſtance to lay hold of theſe villains in any port, which it is preſumed may by vigilance be eaſily effected.

Notwithſtanding Mr. Fannin's houſe and Printing-office were burnt, yet we are happy to find his loſs of the materials of his office, is not entirely of ſuch a nature as to prevent a continuance of his publication; his profeſſional brethren will no doubt give him every aſſiſtance to remedy the deficiency, until he can receive a ſupply from England.

There was a meeting of his honour the Cuſtos, the inhabitants and others who happened to be here, on Monday morning, at the Court-houſe, when their ſentiments on behalf of the pariſh were agreed to be conveyed to the Magiſtrates of St. James's, and a committee was appointed for that purpoſe.

The merchants who were preſent agreed not to put any advance on the commodities that may be immediately wanting; but as among ſufferers there are many who have affluence left, equally certain it is there are many, who have loſt their all. At this moment, when the feelings are more than uſually alive, how meritorious would be the act, to purchaſe a ſupply of proviſions and lumber, and ſend it (with a proportion of caſh) to the magiſtrates, to be diſtributed by them among thoſe who have ſo ſtrong a claim on the liberality of their neighbours.—It is hoped this hint will be aſcribed to its proper ſource, and it is preſumed the example need but be begun, to be well followed up.

Shortly after the foregoing account was ſent to preſs, we received from a gentleman at Montego Bay, a very ample relation of the particulars—it is impoſſible now to ſtate them at full length, but the following extracts will (in addition) ſhew this calamity in its full extent.

"Excepting Mr. Smith's Wharf, Mr. Longland's houſe, and three to the northward, Mr. Furtada's, Mr. T. Alves, Mrs. M'Farquhar's, Mr. M'Intyres, and Mr. W. Gordon's, the whole of Harbour ſtreet, the Strand, St. James's ſtreet, from the Market to the Stone Bridge, North ſtreet, Weſt Street, South ſtreet, and part of Market ſtreet is burnt down.

It is pretty well aſcertained there are not more than 20 barrels each of flour, beef, pork, or herrings, in the remaining part of the town, nor any building timber. On the moſt moderate computation 110 houſes at leaſt are deſtroyed, and the greater part were thoſe in which the chief ſcene of buſineſs was tranſacted.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) July 4.

We are informed, that the preſent ſituation of the inhabitants of Eaſt Florida, is diſtreſſing beyond conception, that they are reduced to penury and ſtarving, even nature having denied them her accuſtomed relief.

The fiſh, which was formerly the ſubſiſtance of the poor, having deſerted their coaſt.

For 1—16 of a dollar, we learn, that any perſon might have procured a ſufficiency of fiſh for his family, without regard to number. They are now deſtitute of all proviſions, but the fruits of the ſeaſon, and of money for the purchaſe of them.

July 9. Capt. Dickenſon, who arrived here yeſterday from Savanna, informs us, that before he left it, a perſon had arrived from St. Mary's, who brought a letter, dated the 30th of June, from a gentleman in Amelia, which mentioned that on that day, Captain Lang would march with his whole force againſt Auguſtine, except the detatchment he left at the fort eſtabliſhed at Amelia, that they had taken all the Spaniſh ſcouts and out poſts, likewiſe a quantity of cattle and proviſions, and were extremely well ſupplied. They had likewiſe taken the Spaniſh Colonel Howard.

Captain Dickenſon informs likewiſe, that there was a report in Savanna, that a party of American ſoldiers who were eſcorting the Indian chiefs on their return from Savanna to their nation, had deſerted Mr. Seagrove and their officers, and joined Captain Lang's party in the expedition againſt Auguſtine.

The perſon who brought the letters to Savanna, had 200 head of cattle, which he was driving for ſale to Auguſtine, but meeting Capt. Lang's party, and being informed that he might proceed at his pleaſure, but would get nothing for his property, declined going, and having offers of purchaſe from Captain Lang, accepted them and left the cattle.

Captain Lang was confined eleven months in the dungeon in Auguſtine, on ſuſpicion of his being concerned in the undertaking to raiſe men in this ſtate for the French Republic; no proof, during this time, being found againſt him, he was liberated. Hurt at his ill uſage, he obtained a French commiſſion, and has occaſioned a revolt throughout Eaſt-Florida, which Spaniſh laſſitude will find a difficulty in ſuppreſſing.

Department of War, July 22, 1795.

Information is hereby given,

To all the MILITARY INVALIDS of the United States,

THAT the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the fourth of March, 1795, and which will become due on the fifth of September next, will be paid on that day by the Commiſſioners of Loans, under the uſual regulations.

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective appointments, and of the time of the deceaſe of the invalids whoſe penſions they may claim.

Hereafter all Invalids on the penſion liſt are to apply to the reſpective Loan-Offices for their penſions on the fifth of March and September every year, without further notice.

By Order of the Preſident of the United States,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of War.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TAVERN at Buſtletown, now kept by Rebecca Roberts, in the townſhip of Lower Dublin, and county of Philadelphia, on the great road leading to Newtown, about 11 miles and a half from the city, alſo 13 acres of Ground belonging thereto, well enclоſed with fence, adjoining lands of John B. Malſeſon and Jacob Duffield, in a beautiful, pleaſant and healthy ſituation, and good neighbourhood; there are on the premiſes a frame barn, ſtable and ſheds, in good repair. The title is indiſputable, and poſſeſſion will be given in one month after ſale. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſaid REBECCA ROBERTS, on the premiſes.

Buſtletown, July 23, 1795. * 6w

NEW YORK, July 25.

At a ſpecial meeting of the corporation of the New York chamber of commerce, held at the Tontine Coffee Houſe on Tueſday 21ſt July 1795. The late Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, having been previouſly read, the following reſolutions, with the preamble thereto, were propoſed and adopted, viz.

WHEREAS, the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, lately ſanctioned by the Senate, has been the object of public diſcuſſion, in the warmth of which, miſconſtructions and miſrepreſentations have contributed to excite and irritate the public mind.

And whereas, a diſpoſition has appeared, in certain inſtances, to influence the Executive againſt the ratification of the ſaid Treaty, whereby the tranquility and proſperity of our country may be endangered; therefore

Reſolved, as the opinion of the Corporation, that the ſaid treaty, collectively conſidered, contains as many features of Reciprocity, as upon contemplating the relative intereſts of the reſpective countries, could reaſonably have been expected—And that the precarious privileges of the American trade to Great Britain and her colonies are, by this treaty, changed into permanent rights.

Reſolved, that the proviſions in the ſaid treaty, for a quiet ſurrender of the Weſtern Poſts, and an amicable adjuſtment of the Britiſh debts, a fair compenſation for the ſpoliations committed upon our commerce, and for the prevention of future depredations, are wiſely arranged for the great purpoſes of national juſtice, and to preſerve the bleſſings of Peace.

Reſolved, that if the treaty, ſhould fail to be ratified, we ſhould apprehend a ſtate of things which might lead to hoſtilities: in which event, our navigation, (now diſperſed in all quarters of the globe) may be intercepted, our underwriters injured, our commerce abridged, our produce reduced to little value, our artizans, mechanics and labourers deprived of employment, our public debt increaſed, our revenue diminiſhed and the lives of our fellow citizens ſacrificed.

Reſolved, That altho' the ratification of this treaty, for the foregoing reaſons, appears to us, under all circumſtances, expedient; yet we chearfully reſt it where it is placed by the conſtitution; in full confidence, that the wiſdom and firmneſs under which our independence has been promoted beyond a parallel, will in this inſtance determine for the beſt intereſts of this country.

Reſolved, that the Preſident of this Chamber cauſe a copy of theſe Reſolutions to be certified by the ſecrerary and tranſmitted without delay to the Preſident of the United States.

By order of the Corporation of the New York Chamber of Commerce,

C. SANDS, Preſident.

A true extract from the minutes,
Atteſt, WM. LAIGHT, Secretary.

The following is an authentic extract of a letter from a gentleman of character and information, in Vermont: for the truth of which we pledge ourſelves. It comes from a man of *ſeventy ſix*, and is dated July 18, 1795.

The Treaty of Peace is now become a general ſubject of converſation, but is not as yet enough known to form the public mind. It is impoſſible for the madmen in politics to communicate their madneſs to the ſubſtantial and numerous body of country farmers. They do not reverence the cuſtoms, manners, or violent party; inflamatory writings of your zealous political fanatics. And while thoſe kind of writers p'eaſe themſelves with the conceit that they are enlightening the age and the world, they have no idea in what contempt their productions are viewed in the country. In ſentiment and information they are below the underſtanding of every country farmer; and the declamatory violent ſtyle, ſinks them ſtill lower in rural eſtimation. We are apprehenſive that ſome of the large cities will endeavour to ſet their mobs in motion, with a view to dictate to the Preſident and Senate. Be aſſured we will reject the Federal Union before we will be governed in the country, by the mobs of Philadelphia, New-York, or Boſton. Moderation in ſuch a caſe would be an error. And the moment your mobs are ſet a going, you eſtabliſh a diſtinction between the town and country, which you will not eaſily get rid of. The greateſt and worſt of all political evils that the country would ſuffer would be to have the government of it, under the direction of ſuch tumultuous, outrageous, lawleſs aſſemblies.

The above is to carry to you ſome idea of the horror we entertain of a mob government.—Be ſo good as to remember the articles of buſineſs.

[Minerva.]

PHIADELPHIA July 29.

At a general and numerous meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and the Diſtrict of Southwark aſſembled in purſuance of their adjournment, at the State Houſe, on Saturday the 25th of July, 1795.

Dr. William Shippen junr. in the chair.

The committee appointed at the preceding meeting preſented a draft of the memorial, addreſſed to the Preſident of the United States, expreſſive of the diſapprobation of the citizens, in relation to the Treaty, lately concluded between Lord Grenville and Mr. Jay: And the ſame being read and conſidered by paragraphs, was *unanimouſly* adopted, as follows:

To GEORGE WASHINGTON,

Preſident of the United States.

The Memorial of the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties and the Diſtrict of Southwark, in the State of Pennſylvania,

Reſpectfully ſheweth—

THAT your memorialiſts, ſincerely and affectionately attached to you, from a ſenſe of the important ſervices which you have rendered to the United States, and a conviction of the purity of the motives that will for ever regulate your public adminiſtration; do, on an occaſion in which they feel themſelves deeply intereſted, addreſs you as a Friend and Patriot: as a Friend, who will never take offence at what is well intended; and as a Patriot, who will never reject what may be converted to the good of your country.

That your memorialiſts entertain a proper reſpect for your conſtitutional authority; and, whatever

may be the iſſue of the preſent momentous queſtion, they will faithfully acquieſce in the regular exerciſe of the delegated powers of the government; but they truſt, that in the formation of a compact, which is to operate upon them, and upon their poſterity, in their moſt important internal, as well as external relations, which, in effect, admits another government to controul the legiſlative functions of the union, and which, if found upon experience, to be detrimental, can only be repealed by ſoliciting the aſſent, or provoking the hoſtilities, of a foreign power; you will not deem it improper or officious in them, thus anxiouſly, but reſpectfully, to preſent a ſolemn teſtimonial of their public opinion, feelings and intereſt.

That, under theſe preliminary acknowledgments of the duty and of the deſign of your memorialiſts, the following objections to a ratification of the treaty lately concluded between Lord Grenville and Mr. Jay, are ſubmitted, with implicit confidence, to your conſideration.

The Treaty is objected to,

1ſt. Becauſe it does not provide for a fair and effectual ſettlement of the differences that previouſly ſubſiſted between the United States and Great Britain—inaſmuch as it poſtpones the ſurrender, and affords no compenſation for the detention, of the Weſtern Poſts—inaſmuch as it cedes, without any equivalent, an indefinite extent of territory to the ſettlers under Britiſh titles, within the precincts and juriſdiction of thoſe poſts—inaſmuch as it waves a juſt claim for the value of the negroes who were carried off at the cloſe of the war, in violation of a poſitive compact—and inaſmuch as it refers all the hopes of indemnity, for the recent ſpoliations committed on the commerce of the United States, to an equivocal, expenſive, tedious, and uncertain proceſs.

2. Becauſe by the treaty, the federal government accedes to reſtraints upon the American commerce and navigation, internal as well as external, that embrace no principle of real reciprocity, and are inconſiſtent with the rights, and deſtructive to the intereſts, of an independent nation—inaſmuch as it unreaſonably fetters the intercourſe with the Weſt-Indies, with India, and with the American Lakes, by means of the navigable rivers belonging to the Britiſh—inaſmuch as in many inſtances it circumſcribes the navigation of the United States to a particular voyage—and inaſmuch as ſome of our ſtaple commodities (exempted by the treaties with France, Holland, Pruſſia and Sweden) it makes liable to confiſcation as contraband; and others (exempted by the law of nations) it makes liable to ſeizure, upon payment of an arbitrary price, as articles uſeful to the enemies of Great Britain.

3. Becauſe the treaty is deſtructive to the domeſtic independence and proſperity of the United States—inaſmuch as it admits aliens, profeſſing a foreign allegiance, to the permanent and tranſmiſſible rights of property, peculiarly belonging to a citizen—and inaſmuch as it enables Great Britain to draw an invidious and dangerous line of circumvallation round the territory of the union, by her fleets on the Atlantic, and by her ſettlements from Nova Scotia to the mouth of the Miſſiſippi.

4. Becauſe the treaty ſurrenders certain inherent powers of an independent government, which are eſſential, in the circumſtances of the United States, to their ſafety and defence; and which might, on great emergencies, be ſucceſsfully employed to enforce the neglected claims of juſtice, without making the laſt, dreadful, appeal to arms;—inaſmuch as the right of ſequeſtration; the right of regulating commerce, in favor of a friendly, and againſt a rival, power; and the right of ſuſpending a commercial intercourſe, with an inimical nation, are voluntarily abandoned.

5. Becauſe the treaty is an infraction of the rights of friendſhip, gratitude, and alliance, which the Republic of France may juſtly claim from the United States; and deprives the United States of the moſt powerful means to ſecure the good will and good offices of other nations;—inaſmuch as it alters, during a war, the relative ſituation of the different nations, advantageouſly to Great Britain, and prejudicially to the French Republic;—inaſmuch as it is in manifeſt colliſion with ſeveral articles of the American treaty with France;—and inaſmuch as it grants to Great Britain certain high, dangerous, and excluſive privileges.

And your memorialiſts, having thus, upon general ground, conciſely, but explicitly, avowed their wiſhes and opinions; and forbearing a minute ſpecification of the many other objections that occur;—conclude with an aſſurance, that by refuſing to ratify the projected treaty, you will, according to their beſt information and judgment, at once evince an exalted attachment to the principles of the Conſtitution of the United States, and an undiminiſhed zeal to advance the proſperity and happineſs of your conſtituents.

Signed by order of the General Meeting at Philadelphia, the 25th July, 1795.

W. SHIPPEN, junr. Chairman.

[COMMITTEE]
THOMAS McKEAN,
CHARLES PETTIT,
THOMAS LEE SHIPPEN,
STEPHEN GIRARD,
A. J. DALLAS,
JOHN SWANWICK,
MOSES LEVY,
BLAIR McCLENACHAN,
ABRAHAM COATS,
F. A. MUHLENBURG,
JOHN HUNN,
JOHN BARKER,
WILLIAM COATS.

Whereupon it was moved, and Reſolved, That the addreſs be ſigned by the Chairman and Committee; and that it be forthwith tranſmitted by expreſs, to the Preſident of the United States.

On motion Reſolved, That the cordial thanks of the citizens aſſembled, be given to the Chairman, for his prompt and able attention to the important buſineſs of the meeting.

(Signed) WILLIAM SHIPPEN, Junr.

At a commencement held at the Univerſity on Monday, the 20th inſt. the following young gentlemen received the degree of Batchelor of Arts, viz.

Thomas Cadwallader, John Campbell, Abner Davis, Franks Hamilton, Andrew Hazlehurſt, John Latta, George Lee, John Ott, Charles Morris, Robert Patterſon, Zalegman Phillips, Philip G. Prioleau, Stephen Thompſon, Samuel Shoemaker, Thomas White.

A merchantile houſe in this city has received a letter from Meſſrs. Brickwood Partle, & Co. of London, which informs, that orders have been iſſued by the Britiſh government to the commanders of ſhips of war and pivateers to take all American veſſels bound to Holland, Hamburgh, &c. and to carry them into the dominions of Great Britain; the cargoes there to be diſpoſed of at public auction for the benefit of the ſhippers. It is added, that this order is conſidered as favourable to the American merchants.

From the Knoxville Gazette, July 3.

It is now no longer doubtful, whether the Spaniſh Government have eſtabliſhed a fort at the Chickaſaw Bluff, in latitude 35 degrees north, upon the eaſt bank of the Miſſiſippi, within the limits of the territory. The logs, pickets, and other materials, were all prepared on the weſt (Spaniſh) ſide of the river, which were brought over with ſuch expedition, that the block-houſe and ſtockade were erected and cannon planted in twenty-four hours. Guioſo, the Governor of the Natches, was himſelf at the ſpot, with the Vigilant and two other gallies; and informed a man, who was there at the time he was erecting the block-houſe, that he was determined to eſtabliſh and maintain at that place a ſtrong garriſon—Certainly the United States will no longer paſſively behold the encroachments of the Spaniſh government!

In the month of May laſt, the frontier citizens, impreſſed with the ſufferings of their neighbours, the Cherokees of the Upper towns, for the want of bread for themſelves and families, cauſed two hundred and fifty buſhels of corn to be delivered to them at Tellico blockhouſe.

NORFOLK, July 18.

Extract of a letter from Wilmington, N. C. dated July 5.

"For ſome weeks paſt a number of run away Negroes, who, in the day time ſecrete themſelves in the ſwamps and woods in the vicinity of this town, have at night committed various depredations on the neighbouring plantations; not contented with theſe predatory excurſions, they have added to their other enormities the murder of Mr. Jacob Lewis, overſeer to A. D. Moore, Eſq; and have alſo wounded Mr. Wm. Steely.—Theſe continued outrages induced the Magiſtracy to outlaw the whole of the banditti, in conſequence of which a number of them have been ſhot at different times and places; among the number killed is their chieftain, who ſtiled himſelf the General of the Swamps. And yeſterday the following, who murdered Mr. Lewis, expiated his crimes by a public execution at Gallows Green. He confeſſed the crime, and acknowledged the juſtice of his ſentence.

Theſe well-timed ſeverities, together with the neceſſary meaſures now purſuing, will, it is hoped, ſpeedily and totally break up this neſt of miſcreants.

Captain Clarke, of the ſchooner Thomas, arrived here from New-York on Thurſday, informs, that at ſun riſe on Wedneſday morning, about twenty miles to the Southward of Chincoteague, a very heavy firing was heard, which laſted exactly two hours and a half by the watch; that ſhortly afterwards the fog cleared up, and they diſcovered two ſhips at a great diſtance from them, cloſe to each other, but could not diſtinguiſh what they were.

BALTIMORE, July 10.

Laſt Saturday, the Preſident of the United States, with his Lady and Suite, paſſed through this town on their way to Mount Vernon. We are happy to add, that this highly honoured character appeared to poſſeſs perfect health!

In one hour after his arrival, he was overtaken by an expreſs from Boſton.

We underſtand that on Monday laſt, there was a meeting of the merchants, mechanics, and other inhabitants of that town, and that reſolutions were then entered into, to addreſs the Preſident of the United States, to withhold his conſent to the treaty with Great Britain; in conſequence a meſſenger was diſpatched that ſame night with the addreſs, who arrived on Friday at Philadelphia, and finding that the Preſident had proceded to the Southward, delayed not to follow, and has been ſo expeditious as to overtake him in this place the following morning at ten o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.

By the Sloop Diſpatch, Capt. Bird, arrived laſt Sunday morning, we have the following.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) July 17.

YESTERDAY, agreeable to notification in the ſeveral gazettes, the citizens convened in the Exchange.

On this momentous occaſion, we were happy in the appearance of veterans, whoſe ſervices and patriotiſm, ſo often exerted, and whoſe great age were thought to have withdrawn them from public ſervice. General Gadſden was ſelected from them for Speaker, which he accepted ſo far, as to adjourn the meeting to St. Michael's Church, which promiſed better accommodation; but urged his age as a competent reaſon for declining the other duties of that capacity. His acceptance and reſignation were both received with plaudits of veneration.

Judge Mathews was called unanimouſly to the chair. After the ſpeaker had informed the meeting that they had been aſſembled to conſider whether the impending Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between the United States and Great Britain, is not degrading to the national honour, dangerous to the political exiſtence, and deſtructive of the agricultural, manufacturing, commerce and ſhipping intereſts of the people of the United States, and requeſted of thoſe who had come prepared, to offer their ſentiments on the occaſion.

Mr. Goodwin introduced the buſineſs, by declaring his opinion of the treaty, in the plaineſt terms of diſapprobation. He called upon the friends, if ſuch there were, to come forward, to ſhew its merits, and thoſe oppoſed, were requeſted to diſcuſs its de-merits. He then requeſted to ſubmit a motion, that a committee be appointed to draw up a remonſtrance, aſſigning their reaſons, &c. and that the ſame be forwarded to the Preſident.

Chief Juſtice Rutlege roſe. He contended in the firſt inſtance, that the title was a perverſion of terms—that it was ſtiled a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, but in fact, it was an humble acknowledgment of our dependence upon his Majeſty; a ſurrender of our rights and privileges, for ſo much of his gracious favour as he ſhould pleaſe to grant.

That the firſt article ſecuring friendſhip and peace to people of every degree, was extending favour to all thoſe who were under baniſhment or amercement, which was improper.

He adverted to the frequent inattention to the proper uſe of words throughout this puerile production. Diplomatic characters were generally particular in this reſpect, and it was inconceivable how ſuch perverſion of terms ſhould take place "His majeſty will withdraw his troops, &c. within the boundaries aſſigned by the treaty of peace, &c."

WILL, he contended, implied as a favour. It ſhould have been SHALL withdraw his troops. It is not impoſſible to conceive it a matter of will, even in his moſt gracious majeſty. But the whole of the clauſe he contended was improperly introduced.

Mr. Jay ſhould have demanded an unconditional relinquiſhment of thoſe poſts as a right; until which was granted, and until Lord Grenville had given orders to Lord Dorcheſter to that effect, open, to be ſent to the Preſident, to be by him forwarded, he ſhould not have opened his lips upon the treaty. It was proſtituting the deareſt rights of freemen, and laying them proſtrate at the feet of royalty. Aſſigned by the treaty of peace "was an expreſſion that ought not to have been admitted by one who knew the territory to have been fought for, to have been attained with our freedom, and who ſhould have inſiſted upon the poſſeſſion of it.

He adverted to the tricks, eaſy to be diſcovered in every article and clauſe of the treaty, that were put upon our envoy. But his admiting, that "it is uncertain whether the Miſſiſippi extends ſo far northward as the lake of the woods, as to be interſected by a line drawn due weſt from the lake of the woods in the manner mentioned in the treaty of peace," and whereas "doubts have ariſen what river was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix," are the groſſeſt abſurdities; particularly when aſſented to by a man who abſolutely ſigned the treaty, and had before him maps that excluded both uncertainty and doubt. To be diplomatically chaſte, it ſhould have been, "as we are uncertain," and whereas doubts have ariſen with us, &c.

The appointment of the commiſſioners was a meaſure that could operate to the advantage of but one party, the Britiſh, in caſe it ſhould be properly conducted, but he aſſerted that the chance was greatly againſt fairneſs and he doubted not that it would be little better than a direct relinquiſhment of all it was intended they ſhould decide upon.

After obſerving that he hoped a full diſcuſſion would not take place this day, he inſiſted that there was but one article or clauſe in the whole that had the appearance of reciprocity, an idea requiſite in the conception of a treaty, or conferring advantage to the United States, and that was the one, allowing us the Weſt-India trade—a deception, a trick that added inſult to injury.

In pointing out the improprieties of negociations of any kind with England, the chief juſtice was led to the ſtate of the French ſucceſſes. He laviſhed the higheſt encomiums on that brave and heroic Nation. The Alexanders, the Cæſars, and the Charles of antiquity, gave place to a whole Nation of heroes. Their deeds of heroiſm were great—but nobler ones were daily acted in all parts of France. As a nation they had conquered all her oppoſers. Holland owned her conqueſt, Pruſſia felt her energy, Germany retired from her arms, Spain was ſuing for peace, and the perfidious, the boaſting, the aſſuming nation Great Britain, that had arrogated for ages, power never poſſeſſed, that aſſumed the ſovereignty of the ſea and monopolized the commerce of the whole world, was hoping for peace upon whatever terms France might grant it. To negociate ſhe could not hope.—She was reduced to the laſt gaſp, and were America to ſeize her by the throat ſhe would expire in agonies at her feet.

One thing appeared to him right, it was juſtice, and he hoped his country would always maintain it—he alluded to the intent of the articles that ſecure to the Britiſh creditors their debts in the United States. Although he was well convinced that their intereſt in the funds, bought at two or three ſhillings in the pound, is now worth twenty; tho' the indent has been obtained by the ſoldier as the reward of hisl aborious ſervices at the expence perhaps of life or limb, and that he parted with it thus depreciated, obſerving it to be the price he paid for his country's freedom, yet he was for allowing them their juſt demand, but we ought not to bind ourſelves to it by treaty.

To take the power of deciding upon thoſe claims from our ſtate courts; to deny to truſt the ſupreme court of the United States, and ſubmit the cauſes to a few commiſſioners, was ridiculous and inadmiſſible.

To attempt to do juſtice to the energy, the eloquence, the decided and manly firmneſs of this ſage republican, is a raſhneſs that we diſclaim, we only ſeek to ſketch the outlines, not without ſome hopes, however, of extending the rays of his patriotiſm, by even our humble efforts.

To hear his abhorrence of the whole inſtrument, unmoved, would argue a want of that ſpirit which the Union now finds neceſſary to her exiſtence. When he declares he had rather the Preſident ſhould die, dearly as he loves him, than he ſhould ſign that treaty—when he pronounces for war, rather than his country ſhould approve the meaſures that will effect her annihilation, we are rouſed into a ſenſe of our danger. When the ſame energy is exerted to adviſe a calm, firm and deciſive line of conduct, and the moſt deliberate and cool diſcuſſion, we cannot deny its weight, nor fail to diſavow all outrageous expreſſions of diſapprobation, either of men or meaſures. The effect was thus with the auditory; the moſt implicit confidence followed his ſpirited remarks, and the moſt determinate aſſent was obtained by his moderation.

General Gadſden ſeconded his friend's motion, and made ſome few obſervations to enforce it. He differed in one point only from the Chief Juſtice—he aſſerted there was one article deſerving approbation, viz. the XXIII, which ſtipulated that neither of the contracting parties will order or authoriſe any acts of repriſals againſt each other. Such ſtipulation he had always wiſhed to ſee, but aſſerted that we had no buſineſs with any other articles of treaty with that nation ſince our aſſerting our independence of her.

The motion then was,

That an election, by ballot, be held at the Exchange, this afternoon, from the hours of 3 to 7 in the evening, and from 8 o'clock tomorrow morning to 12 at noon, to chooſe fifteen gentlemen as a committee to take into conſideration the impending treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between the United States and Great-Britain, and to report their ſentiments thereon to a meeting of the citizens, to be held at St. Michael's church, on Wedneſday next, at 10 o'clock, and the following gentlemen were appointed managers: Thomas Hall, John Mitchell, Joſeph Ramſay and James Simons, Eſquires, to receive the ballots of all perſons (citizens of the United States) of the age of 21 years and upwards, at the ſaid election. And it was further reſolved, that it be recommended to the inhabitants of the ſeveral diſtricts throughout the ſtate, to form ſimilar meetings on the ſame ſubject, and to notify their opinion thereon. Reſolved unanimouſly.

July 18.

The lengthyneſs of the buſineſs of counting the votes, exceeding all calculation, there being twelve thouſand names to call over, we fear the time of reckoning muſt be protracted, the managers having got through only one-third of the poll laſt evening.

STRAYED or ſtolen on the 8th inſtant, a bright Bay STONE HORSE, with dark brown feet, ſhort bob mane and tail, ſhod all round, and a natural trotter. If ſtolen, TEN DOLLARS reward will be given for Horſe and Thief, ſo that the owner get his horſe, and and the thief be brought to juſtice, or SIX DOLLARS for the Horſe only, with all reaſonable charges, on notice given to GERSHAM SAXON, living in Germantown.

July 25, 1795. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Nether Providence townſhip, Delaware county, in June, a ſmall white COW, five or ſix years old, has ſome red on her head and neck, a ſhort tail, and her near ear cropt. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN HAWLEY WORRELL.

July 20, 1795. †

To be ſold at private Sale,

ONE ACRE OF LAND,

WHEREON is erected a one Story Stone HOUSE, ſituate in Moreland Townſhip, Montgomery County, near the Billet. For Terms, apply to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes. HENRY SHAFER.

June 19, 1795. *

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Alexander Edwards, late of Bensalem township, Bucks county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, duly attested, in order for settlement, to

ADAM LARER, Executor.
† ESTHER LARER, Executrix.

NOTICE.

THE Paymaster of the New-Jersey Troops, agreeably to his instructions for that purpose, has appointed ABNER WOODRUFF, his Assistant, for paying to the privates of the infantry and artillery, who served on the late Western Expedition, the additional Pay of 66 Cents per month, allowed by an act of Congress of the 2d January, 1795; and for the convenience of the individuals he will attend in each county, at the Places and Times undermentioned, *viz.*

At *Sussex Court-house, on*	Monday,	*August*	10th.
Belvidere,	Wednesday		12th.
Succasunny-Plains,	Friday,		14th.
Morris-Town,	Monday,		17th.
Pompton,	Wednesday,		19th.
Hackensack,	Friday,		21st.
Newark.	Monday,		24th.
Elizabeth-Town,	Tuesday,		25th.
Brunswick,	Thursday,		27th.
Somerset C. House,	Saturday,		29th.
Flemington,	Tuesday,	*Sept.*	1st.
Trenton,	Thursday,		3d.
Cramberry,	Saturday,		5th.
Middle-Town P.	Tuesday,		8th.
Monmouth C. House,	Thursday,		10th.
Little Egg-Harbour,	Saturday,		12th.
Great Egg-Harbour,	Tuesday,		15th.
Cape-May C. House,	Thursday,		17th.
Bridge Town,	Saturday,		19th.
Salem-Town,	Tuesday,		22d.
Woodbury,	Thursday,		24th.
Burlington City,	Saturday,		26th.

WILLIAM DAYTON,
Paymaster to the New-Jersey Troops.
Elizabeth-Town. July 6, 1795. 2m

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Springfield township, Montgomery county, a sorrel HORSE, about 13 and a half hands high, with a star in his forehead, and a mark round his knee. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

NICHOLAS KLINE.
July 20th, 1795. §

CAME to the subscriber's Farm, on the Ridge road, in Roxborough township, Philadelphia county, on the 30th of May, a brown MARE, about 14 hands high, one of her hind feet white, and has a streak in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHAN LEVERING, Inn-keeper.
June 30, 1795. †

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, in Horsham township, Montgomery county, on the 11th instant, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, supposed to be nine or ten years old, has a star in her forehead, and both hind feet white. The owner coming, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again.

MATTHEW HAIR.
June 17, 1795. *

To be Let, for the Summer Season,
In a pleasant part of the country, on the Oxford road, nine miles from Philadelphia,

THREE ROOMS, one of which is a Parlour, the other two Chambers. Where also may be had, Stabling, Pasture, &c.
Enquire of the Printers. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the several tracts, pieces and parcels of lands, lying as follows: within a place called the Angle, in the county of Sussex, in the township of Newtown and county aforesaid. In the township of Roxbury, and near a place called Rocksteticus iron-works, both in the county of Morris: In the township of Dover and county of Monmouth: In the townships of Little Egg-harbour and Northampton, in the county of Burlington: In the townships of Dover, Deptford and Gloucester, in the county of Gloucester: An island or mud flats in the river Delaware above Petty's island; all formerly belonging to William Smith, Esq; late of the city of Burlington, deceased, who died intestate or without legally disposing of the same; That we, the subscribers, appointed by James Kinsey, Esq; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, Commissioners to make partition of the aforesaid lands to and amongst the heirs of the same William Smith, deceased, and any other person or persons interested therein, do intend to meet at the house of Okey Hoagland, in the city of Burlington, on the eighth day of August next ensuing, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and either by ourselves, or in conjunction with the same Chief Justice, by ballot, to allot and ascertain the shares and parts aforesaid, pursuant to the act of Assembly of the state of New-Jersey respecting lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants and tenants in common. Given under our hands this 25th June, 1795. JOSIAH FOSTER,
§ MOSES KEMPTON,
June 25, 1795. JOHN BURR.

FOR SALE,

A FURNACE of all kinds of Iron Castings, in the state of New-Jersey; it is well supplied with wood and ore; has very convenient buildings, and is advantageously situated both for the New-York and Philadelphia markets; its metal being superior to that of most other works, and equal to any; being provided with stock, and in blast, will yield immediate proceeds to the purchaser, to whom very easy terms will be offered. Apply to WILLIAM DAVIDSON, No, 27, North Fifth street, Philadelphia, or to Messrs. ROBINS & TUTHILL, New-York. 6w

Carpets and Carpeting.

Just come to hand, and to be sold by
WILLIAM ADCOCK,
No. 52, Market-street,

BRUSSELS, Persia and Wilton Capets and Carpeting, of best quality and newest patterns, a great variety of the ingrain and common Scotch Carpets and Carpeting; also, a large and general assortment of other GOODS, as usual. §

NEW-JERSEY, *ss. Gloucester County, Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of June term,* 1795.

ON the petition of Nathan Bishop Jennings, an insolvent debtor in the gaol at Woodbury, in the said county, the Court have appointed the Fifteenth day of August next, and the Gaol, as the time and place at which they will attend, to hear what can be said for and against the liberation of the said debtor, agreably to an act of the General Assembly of the said State of New-Jersey, entituled "An Act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt," passed at Trenton the 18th of March, 1795, of which the Creditors of the petitioner are to take notice.

† E. CLARK, Clerk.

CANAL LOTTERY.

SCHEME of a Lottery authorised by an act, entituled "An Act to enable the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna navigation, and the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal navigation, to raise by way of Lottery, the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of completing the works in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

			Dollars.
1	Prize of	50,000 dollars,	50,000
1	of	30,000 dollars,	30,000
5	of	20,000 dollars each, to be paid to the possessors of the tickets of the five last drawn numbers,	100,000
1	of	15,000 dollars,	15,000
2	of	10,000 dollars each,	20,000
6	of	2,500 dollars each,	15,000
1	of	2,000 dollars, to be paid to the possessor of the ticket of ~~the~~ 1st drawn number	2,000
10	of	2,000 dollars each,	20,000
20	of	1,000 dollars each,	20,000
40	of	500 dollars each,	20,000
100	of	100 dollars each,	10,000
16,500	of	12 dollars each,	198,000
16,687 Prizes,			Dollars 500,000
33,313 Blanks,			
50,000 Tickets at 10 dollars each,			500,000

All prizes shall be paid ten days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded in twelve months after the drawing is finished, of which public notice will be given, shall be considered as relinquished for the use of the canal, and applied accordingly.

AT a meeting of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna canal navigation—and the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal.—

Wednesday, May 13, 1795.

RESOLVED,

THAT David Rittenhouse, Joseph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standish Forde, and Francis West, be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of disposing of the tickete; which committee shall deposit the money in bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the lottery.

Extract from the minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary of the joint meeting of the two boards.

The drawing of this lottery will positively commence on the first day of September next. Tickets may be had at the company's office, near the bank of the United States, and of either of the subscribers.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
JOSEPH BALL,
JOHN STEINMETZ,
STANDISH FORDE,
FRANCIS WEST. } Managers.

LANDS.

Any Person holding
Pennsylvania Donation and United States
LAND WARRANTS,
by applying at No. 56, North Seventh-street, may find a purchaser. §

Office for the Purchase and

Sale of back lands, city lots, and other real estates in the state of Pennsylvania, or any of the United States.

THE subscriber being encouraged by many of his fellow citizens, is induced to open an office for the purchase and sale of real estates in this state, or any of the United States. The office will be opened at No. 56, Walnut-street; and as he is determined to use his utmost industry to bring to market lands, &c. of excellent quality, and of unexceptionable titles, he, with confidence, hopes to meet with public patronage.

He hath at this time for sale, several valuable Tracts in the states of Pennsylvania and Virginia. The terms of sale may be known by inspecting the Office Books, kept for that purpose.

June 25. PETER BAYNTON.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday, the 10th inst. from the subscriber, living in Lower Merrion township, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and somewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, speaks coarse, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue sailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linsey under jacket, striped brown linsey trowsers, Russia sheeting shirt, two pair of stockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfskin shoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever secures said Negro in any gaol, so that his master gets him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.
May 13, 1795. ctf

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

A ROBBERY.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain Man, who calls himself DANIEL DOCHARTY, about five feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, about 35 years of age, black hair, which he wore tied and clubbed; had on a long blue coat and black stuff vest, did, on the 29th instant, about the hour of ten o'clock, near the Mariner's Compass, about 20 miles from Lancaster, assault, and with force of arms, rob me of one silver mounted hunting whip, with the letters F. R. cut with a knife on the end, one felt hat with a high crown, several jacket patterns, some of striped velvet, one of white jean with a black border, one printed jean, some bolts of lace, and several womens' fans. Whoever secures the said Robber in any gaol in this state, so that he shall be convicted for the robbery, shall have the above Reward, paid by the subscriber, or JAMES ARMOR, Innholder, at the Compass.

JAMES ROSS.
June 30, 1795. †

THE
Earthen-Ware Manufactory,

In Front-street, above Pool's Bridge, is continued in the most extensive manner.

A large Assortment of the
BEST WARE IS ON HAND,
Ready assorted in hogsheads and crates. A constant and regular Supply may be depended on at the shortest Notice.

*** Orders are received at the Manufactory, or at No. 25, Arch-street.
Philadelphia, July 4, 1795. 3m

Looking-Glasses, Hardware,

&c. &c.
JAMES STOKES,
At the Corner of Market and Front streets,
Has for Sale, a General Assortment of
LOOKING-GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c. cwtf

A BLACK HORSE, with a star and snip, three white feet, 13 hands and an half high, now in the possession of the subscriber, in Buckingham township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania; said horse was claimed and put to pasture by one James Osbourne, late of Solebury township, in said county, who was supposed to have stolen a horse from Dr. John Watson, of the same place, and advertised as the perpetrator of the theft. The owner (if stolen) is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold in six weeks from the date to defray the expences. JOSEPH HARROLD.
Buckingham, June 26, 1795. †

Four Dollars Reward.

STRYED or stolen from the subscriber, on the night of the 13th instant, a Black HORSE, about 14 hands and a half high, a small star in his forehead, one fore foot white, short switch tail, a natural trotter, shod all round, about 11 years old. Whoever takes up said Horse, and brings him to the sign of the Bull's Head, in Strawberry-alley, shall receive the above reward, paid by me,

CHARLES CAREY.
June 14, 1795. §

TO BE SOLD,

THAT large GRAZING FARM, now in the tenure of Mr. John Pissant, containing about 471 acres; more than 200 of which are meadow of the best quality, the remainder consists of cedar and maple swamp, upland, and outside marsh, mostly fit to be taken in. It is situate on the river Delaware, with a commodious and excellent landing, directly opposite to Chester, and between Repaupa and Raccoon creeks, in Gloucester county, from which creeks public market-boats go every week to the city. This Farm may be conveniently divided into two, having two dwellings in good situations; has barns and stabling for feeding 60 head of cattle, and from its many advantages must be an object for any one extensively in the grazing or dairy way. For terms, and more particular information, apply to RICHARD WHITEHEAD, No. 62, Vine-street. *7w

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the 19th ult. an indented Servant LAD, named JOHN CONNELL, lately from Cork, in Ireland, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, tolerably well set, brown hair, hazle eyes, his forehead and top of his head remarkably high, and of a parabolar form, speaks in the Irish dialect, and can converse in the Irish tongue, served some time to the cork making business before he came to America, in which, it is probable, he may endeavour to get encouragement: had on, when he went off, a shirt of white homespun linen, ticklenburg trowsers, a lead coloured vest, round black hat, and a pair of heavy shoes tied with strings. Whoever secures said Servant in any gaol, so that his master gets him again, shall receive the above Reward. Masters of vessels, and others, are requested to attend to the above, and not to harbour or take him off at their peril.

JAMES HUNTER,
No. 37, North Second-street.
Philadelphia, July 4, 1795. tf

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in a state of high cultivation, containing about 153 acres, nearly one half whereof is marsh meadow, and the rest arable land, situated in the neighbourhood of Port-Penn, in Newcastle county, and at present in the tenure of Mr. Casper Cox.

Likewise the following TRACTS of LAND, in Aston township, about 6 miles from the borough of Chester, viz.

Thirty-nine acres, with a frame tenement thereon; about 6 acres of this tract are watered meadow, there is a good orchard on the premises, and a spring of excellent water near the house.

Seventy-three acres, on part of which are an orchard, three springs of water, and a considerable quantity of timber.

About four acres, adjoining the last mentioned tract, being arable land.

Also three Tracts of Land, of a good quality, in Harrison county, Virginia, containing as follow, *viz.* 1000 acres, 500 acres, and 400 acres, the whole possessing great advantages of water and situation.

Any person inclinable to treat for any part of the above property, may know the terms, by applying either personally, or by letter, to the subscriber, who keeps the Post-office in Chester, Pennsylvania.

MILES MACARTY,
Conveyancer and Land-Broker.

N. B. Persons desirous of either selling or purchasing REAL PROPERTY, will have their requests duly attended to, upon application as above. May 18, 1795. tc.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Pennsborough township, Chester county, on the night of the 28th instant, an Apprentice LAD to the shoemaking business, named JAMES MAXWELL, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well set, between 19 and 20 years of age, has a coarse dark complexion, long dark brown hair, which he commonly wore tied or queued; had on and took with him, a new dark striped nankeen coat, stampt cotton waistcoat, red striped trowsers, a pair of striped linen do. a pair coloured tow do. 3 shirts, one of which was new, one roram and one wool hat, new shoes with plated buckles. Whoever secures the said Apprentice, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above Reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES PASSMORE.
June 28, 1795.

N. B. The said Maxwell went off in company with a Lad of the name of Isaiah Hollingsworth, about 16 years of age, and it is supposed they will continue together. *

WHEREAS my wife ABIGAIL has absconded my bed and board, without any reasonable cause, and attached herself to lewd company; and as I am apprehensive, by her former conduct, that she will run me in debt, I hereby forewarn the Public not to trust her any thing on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

DAVID NAPIER.
June 26, 1795. 7t

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